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## DECLARATION BY UNITED STATES GERMANY'S AIM

Continued Outrages Explained by  
Berlin's Desire to Force War  
Move—Congress May Take  
Extreme Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Cabinet, at its session Friday, considered the international situation. It was said that the sinking of the *Headton* will be added to the summary of Germany's unlawful acts that the President will lay before Congress.

The address of the President to Congress was taken up tentatively at the meeting. All the members of the Cabinet had been requested to be prepared to make recommendations relating to it, and the President listened to these.

The exact status of the United States in the war will not be revealed until the President makes his address. It is considered certain, however, that from the beginning to the end, whatever is done will be in defense only of United States rights, and that this country will not enter the war in the sense of becoming an ally of the Entente—at least that is the present intention.

Events of the future, it is explained, might make it expedient even to send an army to Europe. There is discussion of the possibility of an extension of credit to the Allies by the United States, even to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. Republican leaders in the Senate have made known that if the President comes to Congress with a definite and strong proposal for action that will be effective against Germany they will give him united support.

The exact nature of the address, it is explained, will depend upon the developments of the next 10 days, but it is considered certain that the President will be specific in the request he will make of Congress. Officials are mindful that a strong effort is being made in Germany to place the responsibility for war upon the United States. To that end, outrages are following out in the effort to lead this Government into a declaration. This program was commenced when Ambassador Gerard was held, and detained without warrant when the *Yarrowdale* prisoners were detained, and the reports received from them show they were shamefully and brutally mistreated. It is said it was the treatment of these men, as much as any other incident, that caused the President to call the special session.

It is apparent to Administration officials that the acts of Germany are gradually becoming more aggressive. The interesting point now is as to whether, if these acts continue, the President will be able to hold Congress to the mere declaration that a state of war exists.

The President is devoting his almost undivided attention to preparations for (Continued on page seven, column three)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The German retreat seems to have been brought to a stop along the Hindenburg line, though curiously enough, according to the French reports, the city of La Fère, which is the very hinge of the line, and which was supposed to be one of the main points of defense, has been apparently evacuated, and at any rate flooded. This seems to mean either that the German line is somewhere in the rear of La Fère, or else that the Hindenburg line does not mark the limit of the retreat. There is still, indeed, the greatest uncertainty in the minds of the Allied generals as to the country actually to be covered by the new German line. Along the present line there has been a certain amount of heavy fighting, but the number of the nature which ensues between the two armies are maneuvering for position as they come in touch with one another, than anything else.

The successful crossing of the *Headton* by the French, and the occupation of *Jussy* seems to have disconcerted the Germans somewhat, but it is still too early to say what this may portend.

In the Far Eastern theater the Russian *Kornik*, advancing southeast toward Khabarovsk, is within 100 miles of the British on that tributary of the Tigris. Beyond this the only other news is that of some heavy fighting, outside Monastir, for the possession of Hill 1248, which remains in the hands of the French, in spite of violent efforts by the Bulgo-German forces to dislodge them.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday, via wireless to Sayville).—The official statement issued from Army Headquarters yesterday says:

Western front: In connection with several advances of our own and of hostile reconnoitering detachments the artillery activity on the coast, Flanders and Arras sectors tempo-

## PUBLIC UPHOLDS TINOCO'S RULE IN COSTA RICA

Review of Events Through  
Which Gonzalez Came Into  
Presidency—Various Deals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opinion among South and Central American diplomatists inclines to consider the recognition of the de facto Government in Costa Rica by some of their governments possible even in advance of such action by the United States if recognition is long withheld; this opinion, however, is on the assumption that the facts of the Costa Rican situation are, as the best available information in Washington now indicates, that a practically unanimous public opinion supports the Tinoco Government and that complete order prevails.

Newspapers from Costa Rica, which recently reached this city, tell of a series of political deals which preceded the election of the deposed President, Alfredo González Flores, with which his Minister in Washington, Manuel Castro Quesada, was prominently identified. What is held to be a violation of the Costa Rican Constitution, and renunciation of agreements between political factions, preceded the acquisition of power by Señor González. These accounts state the case as follows:

Three candidates contested the popular presidential election for the 1914-18 term, Don Máximo Fernández, leader of the Republican Party, who received 28,000 votes; Dr. Durán of the National Union Party, 20,000; Don Rafael Yglesias of the Civil Group, a branch of the Nationalist, 15,000. By Costa Rican law a majority of all the votes cast—that is, more than one-half—are necessary to elect a President. When no candidate receives a majority, Congress is vested with the duty (Continued on page 12, column two)

## GERMAN BREAD RATIONS TO BE CUT ONE-FOURTH

Reduction Said to Be Due to  
Small Grain Harvest and De-  
mands of Laborers—Meat  
Rations to Be Doubled

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—A Berlin message states that the German bread rations will be reduced one-fourth after April 15 in view of the grain harvest being smaller than anticipated and the heavy demands made upon it by the extra rations granted to laborers engaged on heavy work and young people.

In compensation, the meat rations will be doubled and every one will be guaranteed five pounds of potatoes weekly. Meat is also to be sold at considerably lower prices, the deficit being covered by the treasury; hence, it is declared the food supply will be better instead of worse.

The present weekly bread ration is 1900 grams in Greater Berlin and 1750 grams in the rest of the Empire.

The announcement of a bread ration reduction has caused consternation in Germany. The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* says: "The reduction is a very painful surprise."

The Cologne *Volks Zeitung* reproduces a semi-official statement which contains the following: "It should not be concealed that this new restriction means a greater sacrifice, and can only be borne by a people who for the sake of the highest aims will bear even a heavy burden and who have a firm confidence that their patient endurance will be rewarded before long by a glorious peace."

The *Volks Zeitung* says editorially: "If the measure is absolutely necessary it must be accepted, but it must be stated that for many the limits of the bearable are thereby exceeded. The grounds advanced for the measure are not adequate. Even now it is only with great deprivations that the industrial populations of the towns manage with the bread rations."

## FRENCH WARSHIP DANTON TORPEDOED

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The French battleship *Danton* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean sea on March 19, it was announced officially by the Admiralty last night. Two hundred and ninety-six men were lost and 806 were saved by the destroyer *Masnieux* and patrol boats. The *Masnieux* attacked the submarine with grenades and it disappeared and was not seen again.

The battleship *Danton* was commissioned in 1911 and had a total displacement of 18,457 tons. It had a speed of 20 knots and a complement of 858 men. Its armament consisted of four 12-inch, 12 9.4-inch, 23 smaller light guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

## DISPOSITION OF POLISH PEOPLE TO WAIT AND SEE

Russian Opinion Divided as to  
Poland—Hopes for Independ-  
ent and United Nation Based  
on Efforts of M. Kerenski

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Discussing the effect of the new Russian regime on Polish affairs with well-informed Poles, The Christian Science Monitor representative found the latter disposed to wait and see. On the one hand, there is in the Government of M. Kerenski, who has always supported the idea of an independent Poland. In fact, in the debate before the fall of the old regime when Polish deputies were somewhat hesitatingly pleading the country's cause, M. Kerenski shouted out, "No autonomy, independence." On the other hand, the enlightened program of M. Milukoff, as enunciated in the past, happens to conflict with Polish ideas.

M. Milukoff would deal with the Poles as ordinary Russian subjects and would give to all Russian subjects equal rights. The Poles, however, wish independence. In this connection it may be noted that M. Milukoff is reported to be reconsidering the Polish problem in the light of recent happenings and this reconsideration may bring him more into line with Polish views.

As previously announced, however, M. Milukoff's program as it affects Poland has been less agreeable to the Poles than that of many of the old reactionaries.

Another point put to The Christian Science Monitor representative was that the Germans had really given Russian Poland independence. While the Poles do not give Germany credit for the disinterested wish to resurrect a small nation they consider an unenviable Germany will not only be unable to deprive the Poles of their independence but will be glad to have an independent Poland between them and Russia.

The Poles, The Christian Science Monitor representative finds, hope that the interplay of various factors may yet give them an independent and united Poland, and they base special hopes on the influence of men like M. Kerenski.

In the view of the Poles consulted by The Christian Science Monitor representative the new Russian Government may be regarded as stable, containing as it does the strong elements of the nation.

## GERMAN PRESS ON BREAK WITH CHINA

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday, by wireless to Sayville).—Although official news is still lacking in regard to press reports that China has broken off relations with Germany, it now is accepted by the German press that a severance has come. Regret is expressed generally that China has yielded to pressure believed to have been exerted by the Entente. "These 400,000,000 Chinese do not hate us," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "just as they do not love us, because they do not know us. England will attempt to stir them to hatred, but we may rely on the common sense of the Chinese."

## PRISONERS SENT TO FRONT BY GERMANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—In a bulletin of March 17, 1917, the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva states that the German Government has sent a large number of prisoners from an internment camp into the zone of the armies.

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## DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS ON FOODS CONTROL

Captain Bathurst Urges Examina-  
tion of Tradesmen's Books to  
Uncover Hoarding

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—There was an animated food debate yesterday in the House of Commons on a motion calling on the Government to direct the local authorities to establish depots for the sale and delivery of coal, sugar and other supplies. Captain Bathurst admitted that the food outlook was not satisfactory, but reminded the House that the poorer classes were suffering less in Great Britain from the serious scarcity of food than any other belligerent country. He declined to accept the proposal for local depots and said an easy method of discovery of hoarding was to examine the tradesmen's books. An order for this purpose was now before the Cabinet.

He urged the members to avoid a panic in the somewhat critical months ahead, for even if potatoes ran short and the supplies of sugar diminished, there was no need for food riots.

## TWO REGIMENTS OF M. N. G. TO BE CALLED AT ONCE

Governor McCall, After Confer-  
ence With Secretary of War,  
Announces Arrangements for  
Guarding Important Properties

Governor McCall, who was in conference with Secretary of War Baker at Washington this morning and with President Wilson last night, announced today that two regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard will be called out immediately to perform guard duty in the protection of public and semipublic interests in various sections of the Commonwealth. The statement was made at Washington to a representative of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

It was intimated by Governor McCall that one of the first groups of guards would be posted at the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation's plant at Quincy, Mass. At the Fore River plant much important Government construction is being rushed and every protection is to be afforded it against possible designs of "cranks" or pro-German plotters.

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting adjutant general of Massachusetts, gave out a statement in Boston this afternoon to the effect that the orders referred to by the Governor have not yet reached him but that troops of the National Guard are ready for hurried mobilization as soon as the order of the adjutant general. Officers of National Guard troops will be on duty both day and night in anticipation of a summons, he said.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Governor said the Massachusetts troops would be called out by the War Department. When the call will be issued, he said, rested entirely with the Federal authorities, as does also the number of troops to be called. The expense of the troops thus summoned, the Governor said, would be borne by the Federal Government. The Governor also conferred (Continued on page six, column one)

## STATE PURCHASE OF RAILWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—A Sofia telegram states that the Serbian Government has agreed to the State purchase of the Mustafapaşa-Dedeagatch railway.

## HOLLAND REJECTS OFFER OF INDEMNITY

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday).—The Dutch Foreign Office, in a statement in reference to the seven Dutch steamships torpedoed off Falmouth recently, says that the German Government on March 6 offered to pay an indemnity for the loss of members of the crews and to help the owners by facilitating the purchase of German ships after the war. This offer, the statement adds, was made "on considerations of humanity and good neighborhood." Further steps led to a reconsideration of the offer by Germany, which now offers German ships for rental "on reasonable conditions."

Holland, it is declared, rejected the offer, and the owners, under the circumstances, also refused to accept the proposal of indemnification for the crews.

## CRUISER MOEWE IN HOME PORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—A Berlin dispatch says that His Majesty's auxiliary cruiser *Moewe*, Commander Count Dohna-Schlodien, has returned.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF BREAD  
Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday).—Price of bread will be increased on Monday from 11d. to 1s. for a four-pounds loaf.

## CONSULS SAID TO BE WAITING TURKS' ACTION

Representatives of United States  
Last Heard From in Germany  
No Response to Inquiries  
Made Through the Spanish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has made inquiry from all possible sources as to the whereabouts of the four missing consular officers who were last heard from in Germany when they were ordered to go to new posts in Turkey following the break between the United States and Germany. Repeated inquiries have been made through the Spanish Government, the last one on Friday through the Spanish Ambassador, but no replies have been received. The officials were last heard from at Munich.

The State Department officials are completely at a loss to account for their inability to get into communication with them. Consuls Wood and Damm were ordered to go to Myrcene and Sevras respectively and Vice Consuls Wallace, Brown and Waters were sent also to posts in Turkey. Vice Consul Waters succeeded in getting out through Switzerland, but the other four waited for the routine of getting formal leave.

It is the opinion of State Department officials that an unofficial report received from Berlin may account for the delay in the departure from Germany. This report says that permission of Germany for the officials to depart has been deferred until the German Government can learn whether the Turkish Government will consent to receive them.

There is no reason to doubt, however, that the United States officials concerned are being made the victims of delay and annoyance in exactly the same manner suffered by Ambassador Gerard.

In the light of the Ambassador's experience, any excuse for the delay offered by the German Government is a subterfuge. It is explained, however, at the department that even if the German Government were to act towards these officials in a half-way courteous manner, there are delays due to the regulations governing passports that cannot be avoided.

## MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS TO GUARD SHIPYARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two regiments of Massachusetts Militia will be called out at once to guard the Fore River Shipbuilding Works at Quincy, and other plants in the Bay State, under arrangements made today between Secretary of War Baker and Governor McCall.

Reports came from Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the eastern department, covering the Massachusetts situation and approving the guard idea. On the strength of this, Secretary Baker agreed upon the call for the militia. The militiamen will guard Government arsenals, munition plants and especially the shipyards where much Government construction is under way.

In addition to the militia protective step, Governor McCall informed the Secretary of War that he will press for passage of the so-called Home Guard Bill in the Massachusetts Legislature. This bill provides for a force of 5000 men for State protection.

While the department refused to say what, if any, plan it has made of the defense measures affecting militia of other states, there was plain indication that the National Guard will be used when necessary to best advantage in land defense plans.

## BRITAIN ADDS TO RESTRICTED AREA IN NORTH SEA

Shipping Warned That Opera-  
tions Will Follow Netherlands'  
Waters' Limits From April 1

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The British Admiralty in the London Gazette announces that from April 1 "Area in North Sea rendered dangerous to all shipping by the operations against the enemy will be extended."

The northern and western limits of the new area remain unaltered but on the east the dangerous area will be three miles instead of four miles from the Jutland coast, and the southern limit is extended two nautical miles towards the south. In the southwest, where the previous area extended to within seven miles from the coast of Holland, the new area is now carried to the limits of the Netherlands' territorial waters.

Following is the text of the definition of the dangerous area:

All waters except the Netherlands' and the Danish territorial waters lying to the southward and eastward of a line commencing three miles from the coast of Jutland on a parallel of latitude 56 degrees north and passing through the following positions: First, latitude 56 degrees north, longitude 6 degrees east; second, latitude 54 degrees 45 minutes north, longitude 4 degrees 30 minutes east; third, latitude 54 degrees 23 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 1 minute east; fourth, latitude 53 degrees 25 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 5 minutes east, and from thence to eastward following the limit of the Netherlands' territorial waters.

## INTRUDER DRAWS MARINES' FIRE AT MOBILE NAVY YARD

Stranger Discovered While He  
Was Approaching Carefully  
Guarded Powder Magazine

MOBILE, Ala.—Marine guarding

the powder magazine at the local navy yard did their first bit of work early today, when they fired on but failed to capture an unidentified man detected while approaching the magazine.

Great quantities of ammunition are stored in the yard. Marines have been guarding it for several weeks. They saw the man approaching the works in the dark, challenged him, and when he failed to stop, fired three shots without halting his flight.

## Portland Shooting Affair

Domestic Trouble Seen in Killing  
of Maine Sentry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Portland Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—Various explanations are offered here for the shooting of Private John Boor of the Third Company Coast Artillery Corps, at Ft. Williams by two men whom he was reported to have tried to halt when he detected them near the 12-inch gun batteries.

The authorities at the fort absolutely refuse to give out any facts in connection with the incident, but it is pretty definitely known that German sympathizers had no connection with it, in spite of widely circulated reports to that effect. One of the morning papers even goes so far as to say that the incident was the result of a domestic affair.

The batteries, which are on Cape Elizabeth, near Portland Head Light, have been heavily guarded since one of the sentries was fired upon last Wednesday night, but two men suc-

(Continued on page seven, column two)

## MANAGEMENT OF BELGIAN RELIEF WORK GIVEN UP

United States Withdraws Brand  
Whitlock as Minister to Bel-  
gium—War Preparations Seen  
in Decision of Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brand Whitlock has been withdrawn as Minister to Belgium. The State Department made this announcement today along with the statement that the Government had also withdrawn from the Belgium relief work, which has been turned over to Holland and other nations.

The Whitlock withdrawal was taken as a forerunner of real war. For sometime the department has debated giving up the relief work, and the recent destruction of several relief ships by German submarines has discouraged further attempts to carry on the work in American channels.

The official statement on the changes said: "By direction of the President, the Minister at Brussels has been instructed to withdraw from Belgium with all diplomatic and consular officers, and take up his official residence in London."

(Continued on page six, column three)

## FINLAND NOW TO BENEFIT BY NEW RUSSIAN REGIME

Provisional Government's Mani-  
festo Restores Constitution—  
Rescinds Edicts Depriving  
People of Their Liberty

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday).—The revolution has brought to no one more hope than to the people of Finland who are now the recipients from the Provisional Government of a manifesto completely restoring the Finnish Constitution and rescinding all those edicts of the past 20 years which have step by step deprived the Finns of their cherished liberty.

Under the Governor-Generalship of General Seyn the position, since the opening of the war, has gone from bad to worse. It is impossible to doubt that the object of General Seyn's policy has been to drive the Finns into open revolt, so as to secure an excuse for still more crushing measures against them. Every effort to work for Russia or the Allies, even in a matter like caring for the wounded, has been thwarted, General Seyn refusing, for example, to prevent any wounded reaching hospitals which Finns had provided for them.

Simultaneously with these measures the Finns have been accused of lethargy and lack of patriotism, and everything has been done to goad high-spirited people to desperation. It goes without saying that all this has been severely prejudicial to the position of the Allies as to Sweden, and, it is hoped, under the new regime there may be an appreciable improvement in this direction.

All Swedish political prisoners, including M. Svinhufvud, former president of the Finnish Diet, who was sent to Siberia years ago, have been released.

The Executive Committee of the Duma and the Government are steadily moving toward a more complete understanding with the committee of Labor deputies and soldiers' delegates. It will be remembered that this body first consisted of the Labor deputies who resigned from the Executive Committee of the Duma on the first Monday of the revolution after the Duma had sent its two telegrams to the Tsar.

The Labor deputies believed that the Duma's action was too mild in the circumstances. Since then it has held its own meetings in the Duma but has cooperated with the Duma committee in forming the Provisional Government in which it is represented, and in other steps taken.

It has been practically all-powerful with the soldiers in Petrograd, and some of its actions have been more extreme than wise. It has, however, largely given the revolution its lead at important moments.

The steps taken have been largely resultant of the desires of this committee, as modified by the wisdom and farsightedness of men like M. Rodzianko and members of the Provisional Government, including even M. Kerenski, himself a Socialist leader.

One such compromise, for example, was the decision to leave the question of monarchy to the decision of the elected assembly, the committee's desire being for a pure republic straight away.

Its influence is also to be seen in the Government's program. Among its admittedly unwise acts was the issue of order number one, already referred to, directing the soldiers to disregard their officers and take charge of their own affairs, electing their own officers. This was finally repudiated in a general way as a result of the action of M. Kerenski; and the latter's influence, with that of General Potapoff, the Duma representative who has played a very statesman-like part in opposing every step which would sidle the movement into anarchy, has led to the publication of a proclamation from the committee to the army at the front, directing that the soldiers and officers must stand loyally together against the common enemy while the revolutionary authorities look after the position at home.

The commissioners have also gone to the front to explain the position to the Army as has been done throughout Russia in the various provinces. The committee's recent orders are, however, stated to apply only to the troops in Petrograd and it appears to be thoroughly understood among the latter that the idea of the election of officers is not to be regarded as permanent.

The soldiers claim, however, that they have elected the officers in whom they have confidence.

Meantime the question of Grand Duke Nicholas' position as leader of the armies remains in suspense again under the influence of the Committee of Labor Deputies and soldiers' delegates; and grand dukes like Grand Duke Cyril are relinquishing their various commands, a step which Grand Duke Nicholas is also likely to take. If so, he will be succeeded by General Alexieff.

It may be noted that discipline in the Russian Army has hitherto been excessively severe and the incidents related may be regarded as a phase of the struggle towards freer discipline such as exists in England.

Meantime it has to be remembered that as a background to various (Continued on page five, column one)







## FRENCH WOMEN ARE GIVEN THE MUNICIPAL VOTE

Admission of Women to Municipal Franchise in France Closes Chapter in Campaign Which Began in 1906

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The parliamentary committee on Universal Suffrage recently received a delegation from the Union pour le Suffrage des Femmes on the bill, the object of which is to confer franchise and eligibility on women in municipal elections. After a discussion the committee pronounced itself in favor of the admission of women to the franchise for municipal elections, and it instructed M. Pierre L. Flaudin, the reporter of the bill, to draw up an amendment fixing an age limit, so that after the war the man and woman electorate shall be equalized. It decided, moreover, that women could not perform the functions of senatorial delegates.

Thus closes a chapter in the campaign for women's rights which began with the introduction into Parliament of the Dussaussoy Bill in 1906. The two most prominent supporters of the women's movement during these years have been Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, the president of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, and M. Buisson who, as reporter to the Parliamentary Committee on Universal Suffrage, proved himself a true friend to the women's cause. He was succeeded by M. Pierre Flaudin, whose report on the granting of municipal powers to women has just been adopted.

Madame de Witt Schlumberger, who is a granddaughter of the statesman Guizot and an Alsatian by marriage, is one of the most active of French social reformers. As president of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, she has proved herself an eloquent advocate of the women's cause, her speech at the recent hearing of the union's delegation by the parliamentary commission being particularly remarkable.

The admission of women to the municipal franchise was a foregone conclusion from the time when, at the last elections, the Paris Municipal Council was asked its opinion on the subject, and declared itself, with only a few exceptions, in favor of the reform. This important admission to the women's cause had been preceded in 1907 by that of the general council of the Seine, in 1910 by the general council of the Somme, in 1911 by the Lyons Municipal Council, in 1912 by the general councils of Finistère and of Seine Inférieure, the district councils of Le Havre and of Lyons, and the municipal councils of Brest, Le Havre, Villeurbanne, Trélazac and Morlaix. In February, 1914, owing to the pressure exercised by the French Union for Women's Suffrage on behalf of its 80 branches and 12,000 members, and by the League of Electors for Women's Suffrage, the Chamber ordered that time should be allotted for the discussion of the bill giving the vote on local councils. At this point it will throw some light on the processes by which the Committee on Universal Suffrage arrived at its present conclusion if an extract of the report presented by M. Ferdinand Buisson in July, 1913, is given:

"However important it may be to proceed carefully, the stages of progress must not be increased unnecessarily. The committee rejects, therefore, many proposals for limiting the municipal vote to certain small classes of women, and allowing them only the vote for municipal councils. The committee has, however, accepted the distinction between the local government vote and the parliamentary vote. The committee at first thought that one paragraph would suffice, and drafted it as follows: 'All French people of both sexes over 21 years of age, and not legally incapacitated are electors.' But this would confer on women the parliamentary vote as well as the local.

"By the law of 1884 there is one electoral list for all purposes. The committee has accepted the decision of the Court of Cassation, March 16, 1885, which fixed the meaning of paragraph 2 of Article 14 thus: 'No legal or constitutional enactments have conferred on women the enjoyment of political rights. They cannot have their names on the electoral register.' The silence of the law is, therefore, interpreted as implying the refusal of the vote. It is necessary, therefore, to include explicitly women by adding the words we propose, 'French people of both sexes.'

"But that done, and in order that the new right shall not extend beyond the local vote, the committee for the present adds a second article, Article 2. The amendment of the law of April 5, 1884, contained in the preceding article, does not apply to the election of deputies, in which male electors alone may take part.

"Those members of the committee who think that full political suffrage should be granted to women immediately, reserve their right to press for the adoption of the first article only, and to propose this as an amendment in the Chamber. The committee supports the two articles.

The text is as follows:

**BILL**  
"Article 1.—Paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the law of April 5, 1884, is amended as follows: All French people of both sexes, of 21 years of age, and not legally incapacitated, are electors."  
"Art. 2.—The amendment of the law of April 5, 1884, contained in the preceding article, does not apply to the election of deputies, in which male electors alone may take part."

This was in March, 1914, and in the



Madame de Witt Schlumberger

## FRANCE GIVES AN ORDER FOR SPANISH ORANGES

Purchase Regarded as Friendly Act at Time When Overseas Transportation Is Interrupted

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In the crisis in which Spain finds herself in regard to her orange crops and the difficulty of transporting them overseas, some unexpected and most welcome assistance has come to her from France. Notice has been received that M. Ribot has authorized the importation to France from Spain of 24 wagons of oranges. This friendly act has drawn forth the warmest expressions of gratitude from the Madrid and provincial press, and even the Germanophile journals comment enthusiastically upon it.

La Epoca, the conservative organ, remarks that in this case, France, a country which has necessarily adopted a strict régime of economy, goes to buy in Spain an article of luxury and also a bulky article transported in large quantities at a time when the shortage of means of transport makes itself severely felt in France. "The value of the favor," says La Epoca, "is increased by such considerations as these, and the fruit growers of the shores of the Levant receive the news with joy and gratitude."

It is a small coincidence that at the same time that this notification was received a new Franco-Spanish international bridge over the Bidasoa near Irun was opened. The Governor of San Sebastian presided over the ceremony, at which speeches expressive of the great friendship existing between the two countries were made by the French and Spanish representatives.

It is officially announced that the Commandant Francisco Martín Llorente, the military correspondent of the Germanophile journal El Debate, who was arrested some weeks ago at Barcelona for his Germanophile speeches, and has been in a military prison for two months, has been relieved of his commission. El Debate announces that he will now resume his articles.

## BRITISH PREMIER'S APPEAL TO CHURCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the following letter, addressed to the president of the National Free Church Council, quoted by the British Weekly, the Prime Minister has entered a strong plea to the churches to do their utmost to increase the food production of the country.

I write, says Mr. Lloyd George, to ask your help in securing the fullest possible cooperation of all members of the Free Churches in carrying forward the great national campaign for economy and increased production. I know that a great deal has already been done to use gardens, allotments and waste land for increased production of food in the coming year, but I am sure you will agree that we can make still greater efforts in this direction, and it is right that all who have been chosen to fill positions of leadership in our countryside should direct special thought and effort to making the best use of our native resources at the present crisis.

Pastors and teachers have a unique opportunity of rendering national service now. We have to combat in every corner of the land the enemy of waste. We have to see that we are using our spare hours and spare bits of land that lie around us in the national service by producing potatoes and other valuable foods for the coming year. In this work old and young alike can do their "bit"; and how proud the young children of England today will be when they look back in after years to this time and think how they, too, helped their country to win

the greatest of crusades in history. But, as you know, action, to be fully effective, must be not simply individual, but united.

England has rightly gloried in her free societies, and this tradition will again serve us well today. We must freely organize ourselves for production and distribution. Let the people everywhere, under their leaders, form themselves into groups to help one another in the work of production, for if we combine our purchases, for example, of seeds and manures, we shall make our work both easier and more economical. The central and local authorities also, which are now in a position to give most valuable help, cannot assist individual men and women as they can deal with organized groups. Therefore, one of the first things to be done everywhere is for men and women locally to organize themselves into groups that they may help one another the better, and that they may cooperate with the public authorities.

"Organize" must be one of our watchwords, and I ask you to appeal to the clergy and teachers of the Free Churches to take this work up energetically. There is no time to lose; the spring will soon be upon us, and unless we catch the spring our chance of success will be gone. Our responsibilities at this time are grave beyond words. No one can say how much the future depends on our efforts during these next few months, and I look to you and your colleagues in the Free Churches to take a great part in helping forward the work throughout the length and breadth of the land.

## PORTUGUESE POLITICAL AFFAIRS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Rumors that are being spread in some continental countries with regard to a supposed new ministerial crisis in Portugal have no foundation in fact, although certain changes in the ministry, due to ordinary causes, may be considered.

It is natural that at such a time the meetings of the Cabinet should be very frequent and often special and at short notice, but no wrong conclusions are to be drawn therefrom. It was recently announced by Senhor Afonso Costa, Minister of Finance, that after the arrival of the first contingent of Portuguese troops in France, now an accomplished fact, there would be a reconstitution of the Cabinet, when the policy of the union of the two great democratic and evolutionist parties would be maintained, the chief of the latter, Senhor Antonio José de Almeida, to remain president of the Council. It is stated by the journal A Opiniao, on what it declares to be good authority, that the Cabinet will remain as it is until the departure of the second military contingent for France some time in March, and that then Senhor Almeida will hand the collective resignation of the Cabinet to President Machado, considering that the Cabinet would then have accomplished its duty.

## SCHOOL GARDEN CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, has addressed an appeal to head masters, head mistresses and teachers in elementary schools throughout the country, and to the managers of non-provided schools, for help in the general scheme of increased food production. He points out that there are about 3200 school gardens, and he asks the teachers to make each one "every foot of it—a prize kitchen garden." Although the actual addition which each individual child or separate school can make to the national food supply may be small, added together it may come to something substantial, and every child will be proud to think that he or she is doing national work. The Board of Education, Mr. Prothero adds, allow the work to be done in school hours, and he proposes that teachers should extend their work to the allotments and gardens of those who are with the forces or absent on other national service, to the distribution of seed potatoes, and to preparing the children to be useful on the farms during the holidays.

## JAPAN'S RISE IN INDUSTRY IS DESCRIBED

Progress in Making Dyes, Egg Products, and Weaving Noted—Korean Work on Modern Lines—High Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Growth of the artificial dye industry since the war began, and other facts illustrating Japan's progress, are pointed out by the Japan Society, an organization which is active in promoting friendly relations between Japan and the United States, and which will celebrate its tenth anniversary on May 7.

In its latest bulletin the society says that no one in Japan had engaged in the artificial dye business previous to the war, in spite of the fact that the consumption was very large. The total value of imported dyes amounted to some \$4,000,000 each year, most of the products coming from Germany. Since last year there have been many enterprises of the sort launched, but few of them have attained any great success because of a lack of knowledge and experience. Only the Tokyo Gas Company, the Mitsui Mining Company and a few others interested in producing artificial dyes have had sufficient success to market their products to any great extent. The chemical market stood in about the same condition when the war broke out as the chemicals required in Japan were, for the most part, imported from Germany. Glycerine has been manufactured successfully by the Japan Glycerine Company, which has been floated under official protection along with the Artificial Dye Company and a few others. When the company completes its plant the output of glycerine is expected to reach 1000 tons a year.

Wealthy Japanese capitalists, many of whom are the most prominent business men in the Empire, have organized a company for the manufacture of egg products in Tsingtau, China. Two large factories which formerly turned out these products have been idle since the outbreak of the war.

The high cost of living is a phrase familiar in Japan at present as well as in the United States. Reports say that the average increase in the cost of necessities is about 30 per cent, with a tendency to rise still higher. Sugar has increased 20 to 30 per cent, salmon and salmon trout 50 to 100 per cent, grain 10 to 20 per cent, canned goods the same, fuel 20 per cent, and soy 20 per cent. The cost of cloth and oils has also increased. The rise of 100 per cent in chemicals does not affect the nation to a very great extent, but the advancing prices in staple goods are causing no little concern.

It is reported that Prof. S. Saito, of the Tokio Technical Higher School, has left for this country to study weaving machines manufactured in the United States. Japanese weavers have hitherto been importing British and German machines, but that source of supply has not been open to them since the outbreak of the war, and in consequence they have suffered from the inability to purchase machines or parts of machines to meet the demands. Professor Saito's trip to America is welcomed by the Japanese weavers, who believe that American-made machines are suitable for use in Japan.

At the beginning of 1916 spinning companies in Japan began with one accord to extend their equipment and new companies were projected. These activities involved 1,000,000 additional spindles. A period of inactivity followed, and it was thought that there would be no further expansion for some time to come. Lately, however, activity has revived. Companies reported to be either extending their equipment or to be newly under flotation number nine, such projects involving an addition of about 380,000 spindles.

For the encouragement of industries in Chosen (Korea), the Government General of Chosen during the last fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, reports that a subsidy amounting to \$9,170 was given to various industrial enterprises for carrying out experiments or improvements. The results have been very satisfactory. Many Koreans have undertaken industries on modern lines and are using machinery. During the year 12 factories began dyeing, weaving, paper making enterprises, and 10 other industries were established, turning out products to the aggregate value of \$14,766,567. The figures show a great advance as compared with those for the preceding three years, which were \$4,152,968 in 1912, \$9,672,396 in 1913, and \$13,968,150 in 1914. A further development of industrial enterprises on a much greater scale is expected in the course of the next few years.

The output in 1916 of the various sugar manufacturers on the Island of Formosa was estimated at 6,000,000 piculs (one picul equivalent to 133 1-3 pounds). With the progress of the European war the price of sugar in the Far Eastern market has continued to advance, yielding the companies large profits. The manufacturing expenditure in Formosa ranges from \$2.50 to \$3 per picul; those accruing from the supply to Japan proper range from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per picul. The original membership of the Japan Society included Dr. Y. Ono, Lindsay Russell, E. S. A. Delima, now president of the Bank of Commerce and Industry in Mexico City, Jacob H. Schiff, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low and Dr. Jokichi Takamine.

## NEW FRANCHISE FOR MINNEAPOLIS STREET RAILWAY

Citizens' Committee Planning Document Which Is Expected to Result in Lower Fares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Under the leadership of the Central Franchise Committee of 51 members, named by 21 civic and commercial organizations of the city, steady progress is being made on the drafting of a new franchise for the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, part of the system of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, until the citizen who has followed the discussion has a fairly good idea of the sort of a franchise the city and the company are to sign.

The present contract does not run out until 1923, but for several years past there has been discussion of the new one to be entered into and recently the company urged on the City Council the settling of the matter during 1917, so that it may proceed with its financing projects, which are unsettled by the uncertainty attaching to its franchise.

The general terms of the contract have been pretty well outlined by the council, the franchise committee and the company itself. In response to a request from the council the company submitted a tentative franchise as a basis for negotiation. This went much further in meeting the city's demands than anyone had expected, but, of course, left many things to be negotiated on which the city's representatives could not agree. The company's proposal asked a 30-year franchise with an additional 30-year term if the city did not in the meantime see fit to buy the street railway lines; a 7 per cent return on its investment; half the surplus above 7 per cent from 1918 to 1923, and then one-quarter. The company offered to surrender its franchise January 1, 1918; to give the city the right to purchase on one year's notice; \$1,000,000 a year expenditure in improvements and extensions; the right to the council to regulate service and construction; the payment of 50 per cent of the surplus earnings up to 1923 to the city; and after that 75 per cent to the city; universal transfers and other minor concessions.

The sentiment of the franchise committee and the council seems to be for an interest return to the company of no more than 6 per cent instead of the 7 per cent asked in the company's proposed contract.

It is likely that the city's share of the surplus earnings will be devoted to reduction in fares, in an arrangement similar to that in Cleveland where "cost of service" determines the fare to be paid, instead of the plan in use in Chicago and Kansas City where a straight 5-cent fare is paid and the surplus devoted to specific purposes by the city. A "cost of service" franchise is now being drawn up for consideration by the council committee on street railway matters.

Whatever the result of the deliberations of the franchise committee and of the council, they will not, of course, be final. The franchise must be ratified by the voters of Minneapolis in a special or general election.



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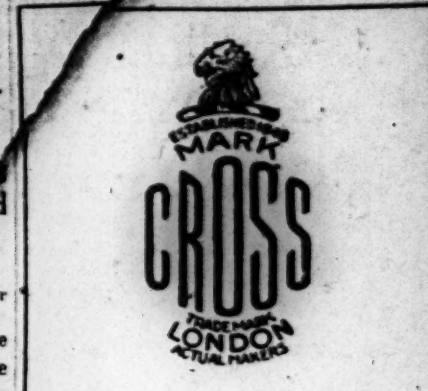
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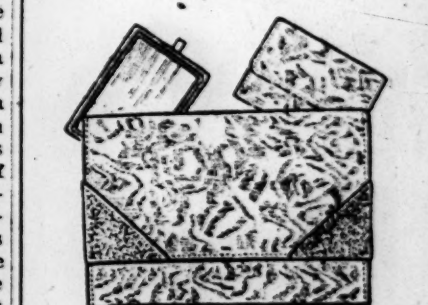
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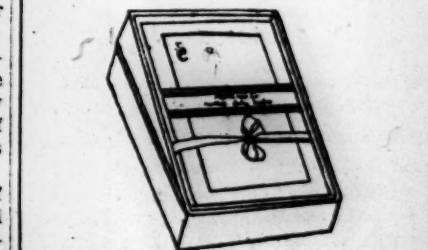
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If you are looking for a gift of the best sort—a souvenir, a gift for your host or hostess, or for any occasion—it may be promptly selected from the inexhaustible CROSS assortment. Each article combines the difficult requirements of smartness and utility.



Envelope purse, of black moire silk, with beaded flower corner mountings, colored silk lining, three compartments, purse and mirror, black handle; 7 1/2 x 5 inches. \$12.00

Hand bag of silk, with beaded trimming, from \$7.00 to \$10.00. Gold plated monogram, made to order, from \$2.00. Monogram pamphlet on request.



Cross stationery; one quire of white kid finish raised "panel" paper and envelopes, plain, per box. \$1.50. Artistic monogram dies, to order, extra. \$5.00.

Sketches Upon Request.

We have now in readiness to mail upon request, samples of the most approved styles of engraving and forms for Weddings.



Traveling toilet bag, for women, of new changeable rubberized silk, in colors, complete fittings in white celluloid; removable white rubber-lined case, containing face-cloth, soap, tooth and nail brushes; 9 1/2 x 6 1/4 inches. \$11.50.

"Pullman" case, for men, blue rubberized silk, moire lining; removable case, fittings: Cross razor, tooth paste, shaving cream and brush, military brush, comb, scissors, nail file, tooth brush, wash cloth and soap; handle at top. Size: 8 1/2 x 9 inches, complete. \$12.00.



Solid mahogany waste paper basket, four cane sides, 11 1/2 inches at top, 15 inches high. \$13.75.

Gold plated monogram, to order, 5 inches high, mounted on diamond shaped leather shield, extra. \$7.50.

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## SUITS

## SUITS

## SUITS

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High standard of quality with Chandler & Co. began in 1817  
High standard of quality has marked their business throughout a century  
High standard of quality has made them one of the great suit houses  
Every woman knows that style and quality go together  
Every woman, well dressed, requires a stylish suit of good quality  
Every woman knows only the suit of good quality retains its stylish lines  
Every miss insists that her suit shall be in the very latest style  
Every miss knows that her elders demand quality as well as style  
Every miss finds here suits of quality in addition to style  
Every woman or miss should have the suit that becomes her most  
Every woman or miss knows that tailored straight lines are most in vogue  
Every woman or miss knows that tailored suits on simple lines are becoming  
Tailored suits must be cut by skilled designers  
Tailored suits must be skillfully finished  
Tailored suits should be made only by skilled men tailors  
Every woman or miss can be fitted here—whether small, medium or large  
Fashionable suits—dressy or plain, show the straight-line tendencies  
Fashionable suits—many here after Paris originals  
Fashionable suits—many models here from America's best designers  
Fashionable suits—many models here from exclusive Fifth Avenue tailors

## Tailored Navy Serge Suits

Hundreds of suits in this most beautiful and becoming of all suit fabrics—hundreds of suits in superb men's-wear qualities, purchased by Chandler & Co. direct from the mills.

Early last summer orders for this Spring's delivery were placed for *thousands of yards* of fine men's-wear serges—in deep, rich shades of navy. Since last spring's season, prices of some of these serges have advanced fully fifty per cent—It is obvious how much higher these suits would have to be marked, if made up of materials bought at current market prices. And again it is now so difficult to obtain any high-quality serges at all, that we doubt whether we could secure deliveries for some time to come.

There are hundreds of other navy serge suits in which Chandler & Co.'s high standards of quality have been maintained. The styles are the adaptations from the best Paris originals, and models from the best designers and makers of America.

Hundreds above Suits for Women—Third Floor

*Features in Suits for Women*—The straight line silhouette prevails in models plain tailored, dress or semi-dress—mannish shoulders—mannish revers—close-fitting sleeves—semi-fitted coats, some belted—coats with long revers or Tuxedo fronts—skirts straight, pleated or shirred—all the new features in collars and cuffs—braid edges—in every suit the trimmings enhance the tailored effect.

Hundreds above Suits for Misses—Fourth Floor

*Features in Suits for Misses*—Coats belted and half belted—straight coats buttoning through—mannish effects and dress styles—many with narrow shoulders—close-fitting sleeves—straight skirts, often quite narrow—skirts shirred or pleated—pockets, including button trimmed military effects—large, flat collars, often with silk overcollars—braid edges—heavy silk stitching—many other smart touches.

\$35  
and  
\$45

### Hundreds of Suits in Other Fashionable Fabrics—Priced 35.00 and 45.00

*Semi-Tailored Model*, in a fashionable hair-line striped material, straight-line silhouette. Price 35.00.

*Tailored Model*, in Oxford gray material, narrow-shouldered coat of long, slender outlines, button trimmed. Price 35.00.

*Misses' Tailored Models*, in Poirer twills and tricotines; typically mannish styles; simple jackets edged with narrow braid. Price 45.00.

*Misses' Semi-Tailored Models*, gunniburls, burellas, tricotines; simple skirts and coats with military pockets. Price 35.00.

*Tailored Model*, in mannish striped fabric, over-collar of white serge. Price 35.00. Other striped materials at 45.00.

*Tailored Models for Larger Women*, in Oxford grays, plain or hair-line striped; after much higher priced originals. Price 45.00.

*Misses' Semi-Tailored Models*, Poirer twills and tricotines, simple skirts in modified tonneau effects. Price 35.00.

*Misses' Khaki-Kool Suits*, semi-outing styles, in white and light shades. Price 45.00.

*Taffeta Silk Suits*, smart pointed collar, tie belt sash, pointed pockets, skirt section pleated. Price 40.00.

*Semi-Outing Suits* of khaki-kool, pocketed and belted models, snug-fitting and long lined; white, green, gold, etc. Price 45.00.

*Double-breasted Tailored Model*, in burella cloth, large novelty pockets, smart light colors. Price 35.00.

*Outing Model*, in Jersey cloth, with semi-Norfolk coat and plain skirt, pastel shades and heather mixtures. Price 35.00.

### Hundreds of Suits in Semi-Dress and Dress Styles—Priced 48.00, 55.00, 65.00 to 125.00

*Semi-Dress Model*, in gray vigoureux, white collar and cuffs; mannish coats, straight line skirts. Price 48.00.

*Straight-Line Model* of tricotine, the simplicity of the design relieved by silk-embroidered panels which finish the coat. Price 55.00.

*Stylish Model in Silk*, lustrous taffeta, satin-striped; belted coat and many-pleated skirt. Price 68.00.

*Striped Lustrous Satin Suits*, large soft pockets and tie sash with tassels, belted models. Price 60.00.

*Misses' Suits after Foreign Models*, styles showing the straight-line tendencies; tonneau skirts. Prices 48.00 to 55.00.

*Misses' Suits*, in navy and silver gray gunniburl, burellas and tricotines; after expensive models. Prices 55.00 to 85.00.

*Suits in Exclusive Models*, after very expensive models from Fifth Avenue shops; finer quality materials, etc. Prices 65.00 to 125.00.

*Dress Suits in Larger Sizes*, serges, tricotines, etc.; mannish coats and straight skirts. Prices 45.00 to 55.00.

*Misses' Tailored Frock Models*, two-piece suits after Paris original—coat over combined skirt and dress; silks and serges. 67.50 to 125.00.

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### RESULTING IN WONDERFUL SUITS AT 25.00

IT HAS BEEN A PROBLEM indeed—during the past two years to produce suits—standard in qualities of material, made by reliable manufacturers, of good workmanship, in fashionable models—to sell at twenty-five dollars—CHANDLER & CO. HAVE SOLVED IT—They have even gone so far as to purchase materials direct from one of the great New England mills, seasons ahead, mostly of MEN'S WEAR SERGE, and had them dyed in exactly the right shade of NAVY—Suits have been made from this serge by the most reliable makers. IN ADDITION, they have secured many other suits by courageous buying—to sell at twenty-five dollars, and these are also in the latest models—up to the minute in fashion.

About 200 Suits at 25.00 are in Misses' and Small Women's Sizes

\$25

Women's 3rd Floor  
Misses' 4th Floor





The line of 75 degrees north latitude which marks the northern limit of the new barred zone runs some distance south of Spitzbergen and is designed to cut off the northern Russian ports.

## NEW BARRED ZONE IN ARCTIC OCEAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Saturday)—Notification has been received from the German Government that in the future that part of the Arctic Sea east of 24 deg. east longitude and south of 75 deg. north latitude, excepting the Norwegian territorial waters, will be regarded as a danger zone for all shipping, against which all available weapons will be employed.

## FINLAND NOW TO BENEFIT BY NEW RUSSIAN REGIME

(Continued from page one)

phases and developments of affairs in Petrograd is a united Russia which has everywhere welcomed enthusiastically the abdication of the Tsar and the downfall of the autocracy and which has accepted the new regime practically bloodlessly and with an orderliness that is almost incredible.

In a statement to Petrograd and Moscow journalists, M. Millukoff, Foreign Minister, states that Russia will remain faithful to all past alliances, which will be still further strengthened and become more sincere under the new regime. He further contended that the change of regime will remove the mistrust which the Allies were entitled to feel toward the old regime, for it was Russia's duty to continue the struggle resolutely for her own liberty and that of Europe.

Further benefits of the change of Government M. Millukoff looks for in the sympathies of neutrals, especially Sweden.

Finland, as a result of the restoration of her Constitution, he declares, has become Russia's sincere friend. M. Millukoff also stated that Russia's allies had come in touch with the new regime without any delay, realizing that the old regime had been a serious hindrance to the organization of the Russian people necessary for final triumph. Russia was no longer a "deadweight" in the coalition of the Allies. She was a productive force.

Finally, M. Millukoff contended that they might dismiss all rumors of a separate peace once and for all, for it would be anti-national for a freed Russia to seek after an understanding with the reactionary Germans.

**NANTUCKET HIGH SCHOOL**  
Arriving in Boston yesterday on their way to Washington, 16 seniors of the Nantucket High School visited the State House, where, in the absence of Governor McCall they were received by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge. Other points of interest were visited, and then the class, in charge of Superintendent of Schools Tirrell, left for the South Station, whence they departed for New York on the 6 o'clock train.

**Madame Breshkofsky Returns**  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—Madame Breshkofsky arrived here today after being an exile for a quarter of a century in Siberia.

## VANCOUVER SHORT OF WATER FRONT MEN

VICTORIA, B. C.—Able-bodied men are very much in demand along the water front in Vancouver, says the Colonist. With nine boats either unloading or loading, operations are seriously hampered by a shortage of labor. All the available members of the British Columbia Longshoremen's Organization and the International Longshoremen's Association have found employment in moving cargoes to or from boats and handling firms are energetically searching the city for additional help.

**ROXBURY SCHOOL CENTER**  
A review of old and new Roxbury was given by Augustus Bacon before the Roxbury School Center at the High School of Practical Arts last night. Mr. Bacon employed many lantern slides to illustrate his talk, which carried his hearers back to 1635, when the old town of Roxbury was settled.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

rarily increased. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

French troops which on both sides of St. Simon had crossed the Somme-Croizat Canal were repulsed by an attack against and beyond these sectors. Our opponents suffered sanguinary losses and lost 230 prisoners as well as several machine guns and carts.

Between the Oise and the Aisne during the evening hours engagements developed west and south of Margival. Attacks by strong French forces were repulsed with heavy losses under our fire and by a counterattack.

Our artillery outside this field of engagement also found favorable marks in troops assembling and on the move. In the forest of Laville-aux-Bois a French attack which was launched after a strong fire failed. Near Matronville on the plains of the Woëvre an enterprise conducted by us resulted in 12 prisoners and two machine guns being brought in.

The official communication issued last evening by the War Office says: In the Somme and Oise sectors there have been outpost engagements. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report from the west or east fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official communication from British headquarters in France issued last night follows:

In the area of our advance encounters between our patrols and hostile detachments of some strength have occurred at a number of points along the general line Etrelles-Baumetz-Lens-Cambrai-Beaurains. During the day enemy counterattacks near Aizecourt-le-Bas, Baumetz-les-Cambrai and Vraucourt were driven off after fighting. Our positions were maintained and we took a few prisoners. Our troops made further progress in the neighborhood of Ecoust and Croisilles.

We carried out a successful raid this morning east of Arras. The Germans blew up a large mine last night north of Neuville-St. Vaast, but no damage was reported. Our artillery bombarded the German trenches southeast of Loos and east of Vermelles with good effect.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French official communication issued last night says:

Between the Somme and the Oise in the course of the day our troops carried out with decision a lively offensive which was completely successful. The Germans, despite stubborn resistance, were pushed back for quite a distance, varying between two and four kilometers, to the northeast of the canal of St. Quentin.

Northeast of Tergnier our detachments have pushed ahead on the heights immediately overlooking the Oise Valley. In this region the Germans have resorted to inundations. The city of La Fere is under water.

South of the Oise we have continued our crossing of the Ailette River. In the region north of Soissons our troops fought for and realized considerable progress toward Margival.

Northwest of Rheims the Germans carried out against our trenches before Thil two attacks which failed under the curtain fire of our machine guns. The losses of the Germans have been serious, judging from the men abandoned by them within our wire entanglements.

Orient: Violent engagements have taken place north of Monastir (Serbia) for the possession of Hill 1248, which ultimately remained in our hands, despite repeated attacks by the Germans and Bulgarians.

As a whole, including the figures given in the preceding communication, we had captured in this region up to March 21, 11 machine guns, two trench guns, 24 officers and 1770 men. During the same period, three enemy airplanes were brought down by the British, whose very active airplanes also have bombed railway stations and enemy artillery parks.

Policing operations, made necessary by the actions of Greek insurgent bands in the neutral zone, have enabled us to scatter several bands in the region of Kipurogo and to seize a great number of rifles and cartridges which had been concealed.

Aviation—Today our antiaircraft guns brought down a German airplane which fell within our lines near Dieulouard.

Last night's Belgian communication is as follows:

In the region north of Dixmude the day has been characterized by reciprocal bombardments of varying intensity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Western front: In the direction of Lida on the River Beresina, in the region of the village of Sabiezyn, we regained after a number of counterattacks with the bayonet the trenches taken yesterday by the enemy troops. The position is again restored.

On the remainder of the front there were scouting reconnaissances and reciprocal firing.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Fokshani the enemy troops are displaying lively artillery and aerial activity. In the direction of Braila our detachments during last night drove out the hostile forces from the stations of

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Choose that car which will best serve your needs within your means.

This constitutes true economy in the purchase of an automobile.

There is integrity of value in every one of the cars in the Willys-Overland line,—the most comprehensive line of cars ever built by any one producer.

For most families we think the Light Six at \$985 and the Big Four at \$850 represent just the right combination of the practical with the luxurious, to result in lasting satisfaction.

But the car in the Willys-Overland line best suited to your needs and your means is the car for you to buy with an eye to true economy.

Each has shared in the economies of our greater production—each is, we believe, the dominant value among cars of its kind.

Let us help you choose the car that for you individually will best exemplify true economy.

Come in and see how much car \$850 will buy in the Overland Big Four or \$985 in the Overland Light Six.

Prices Effective April 1st, 1917

Light Fours  
Touring . . . \$795  
Roadster . . . \$850  
Country Club . . . \$795

Big Fours  
Touring . . . \$850  
Roadster . . . \$915  
Coupe . . . \$915  
Sedan . . . \$1420

Light Sixes  
Touring . . . \$985  
Roadster . . . \$1050  
Sedan . . . \$1385

Willys-Six  
Touring . . . \$1435

Willys-Knights  
Four Touring . . . \$1895  
Four Coupe . . . \$1950  
Four Sedan . . . \$1950  
Four Limousine . . . \$1950  
Eight Touring . . . \$1950

Advance in price, Big Four and Light Six models, May 1st next, deferred until that date account too late to correct advertisements appearing in magazines circulating throughout the month of April.

All prices f. o. b. Toledo Subject to change without notice "Made in U. S. A."

Big Four \$850

Light Six \$985



The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio  
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles and Light Commercial Cars

Vadeti and Halt, south of the village of Vadeti.  
German airplanes dropped bombs on Galatz.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads: On Thursday considerable artillery activity and a few patrol encounters were reported from various points on the front.

## BETTER METHODS OF CULTIVATION FOR ONTARIO

TORONTO, Ont.—Increased farm production must, owing to the shortage of labor, be attained this year rather by better methods of cultivation than by increased acreage, according to the members of the subcommittee of the Organization of Resources Committee, which submitted its report to the main body, says the Mail and Empire.

Some of the proposals made follow: Farmers might without much extra labor double their poultry flocks this year, and have more for killing next fall and more eggs next winter.

Farmers should endeavor to obtain larger crops by sowing only large, plump seed, which will prove vastly more productive than small, shrunken seed.

Each female calf, pig and lamb should, beginning this spring, be raised to maturity.

As a remedy for the shortage of labor it is proposed that high school boys might be induced to undertake farm labor, and as means of encouragement for them it is proposed to offer prizes for the best essays on "How the Ontario School boy, by Working on a Farm May Help Himself, the Farmer and the Empire."

It is also proposed that recruits for farm labor might be willing to give one or more days a week to assist farmers, those who would be willing to spend their summer holidays in working on a farm. To gain the full cooperation of the public educational publicity campaigns are advocated.

**FARMERS TURN MINERS**

DENVER, Col.—One of the noticeable effects of the labor shortage in the mining districts of Colorado has been the increased percentage of United States citizens now going into the mines under the stimulus of high wages, says the Times. Men are coming from the agricultural districts of the Middle West, and are being trained as miners.

## PREPAREDNESS IN FINANCIAL WAY IS BEYOND QUESTION

Member of Morgan Firm Says United States Has Billions of Dollars for War

CHICAGO, Ill.—Thomas W. Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., in an address delivered before investment bankers of the Middle West on "America Financially Prepared," reviewed financial conditions in this country. He said in part:

"Of America's exports for 1916 totaling almost \$5,000,000,000, approximately \$4,000,000,000 were sold to England, France, Russia, and their possessions. In the two years previous these same countries purchased from America \$3,500,000,000 of goods, making total purchases for the three years of approximately \$7,500,000,000.

"In the same period we have granted credit to these countries of something less than \$2,000,000,000. These figures show how the trade of these countries has, been of enormous value to America, and would more than warrant an extension of continued credit even if the Entente nations had been fighting our battles for us, as I believe they have; even if we were not about to cast our lot in with them.

"It may take some time for America to assist actively in a military way, but in financial measures she can render assistance this very moment. If the treasury should decide to issue a Government obligation tomorrow for \$1,000,000,000 the whole sum would be waiting for it.

"Fortunately, in a financial way, our country is in a state of complete preparedness. There is no sign of panic and no possibility of one. The community has passed through all the apprehensions of impending war without a tremor. As a solid and unshakable basis we have an enormous stock of gold. Those same allied nations that have in three years bought from America nearly \$7,500,000,000 of our foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods have in the same period shipped us in gold over \$1,200,000,000, bringing America's stock of the precious metal up to a figure unprecedented for any country, namely, \$3,150,000,000."

## GOVERNOR STEPHENS ON PREPAREDNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In a special message to the Legislature, the first

public utterance of his administration, Gov. William D. Stephens of California calls for federal, State and county cooperation in the construction of military roads for coast protection and for defense in other ways and recommends State provision for military training of citizens.

He recommends further regulation of warehouses and cold storage plants and says there is great need of a system that will put producer and consumer in closer contact with each other so that products may be transferred from one to the other without needless expense.

While the Wholesale Potato Dealers Association reports a great shortage in potatoes, reports of State and municipal officers, just made public, say there is no shortage of that or other foods.

## CLAIMS CUT IN TWO BY LOUISIANA JUDGE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Judge William Campbell has rendered a decision cutting approximately by half the salaries of the receiver, manager and attorney for the Louisiana Irrigation & Mill Company, says the Item. The company was discharged from bankruptcy last January. In the schedule for discharge J. W. Billingsley of New Orleans, the receiver, made the claim for \$12,000 salary. W. H. Hunter, manager, asked \$10,000, while \$8000 was sought as attorney's fees. The stockholders filed an answer, alleging that the salaries claimed were exorbitant. The decision of the court gives Mr. Billingsley \$5000, Mr. Hunter \$5000 and allows \$4000 for attorney's fees.



Filene's  
The Spanish influence in women's suits

Spain is doing more than diplomatic work for us. For Spring she has contributed these fashions—pom-pom trimming, criss-cross stitching and a new red. The pom-pom suit sketched is a design by Jenny; the reproduction in the women's suit shop in blue serge with red pom-poms and red stitching costs \$75.

## other suits

New braid-bound tailormades, \$25, \$35, \$45 and \$55  
The one-of-a-kind suits begin at \$39.50  
30 styles of women's suits at \$25  
30 styles at \$29.50 36 styles at \$35  
New embroidered serge suits, \$39.50  
36 styles at \$45  
400 styles at \$18.50 to \$115  
18 styles exclusively for large women, \$25 to \$25

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON



## TWO REGIMENTS OF M. N. G. TO BE CALLED AT ONCE

(Continued from page one)

with General Scott, chief of the staff of the army officials of the Army and Navy.

Besides those who will be sent to the Fort River yards, guardmen are to be posted at the arsenals at Watertown and Springfield as well, it is expected, as at munitions factories in Woburn and elsewhere in the State.

Military protection will be given the Hoosac Tunnel in the Berkshires and all important bridges, both railroad and highway structures, likewise will be guarded.

Governor McCall sought the advice of Secretary Baker and the President regarding issuing a call to the Massachusetts troops. He declared that they are in line form for active service as a result of border experience in Texas last summer.

Secretary Baker told the Governor that he had been contemplating calling out some of the troops, but that he had been waiting for a detailed report on the subject from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commander of the Department of the East. This report reached the War Department today during the conference of Governor McCall and others with the Secretary and it is understood to have had a material bearing upon the decision to call out the Massachusetts regiments.

Secretary Baker told the Governor that equipment for the Massachusetts troops is being manufactured and will be sent to this State expeditiously in view of the fact that it is badly needed.

According to Governor McCall, who during the week sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts his so-called Home Guard Bill, the decision to press into immediate service the National Guard relieves the Legislature of the necessity of hurrying the bill through as an emergency measure. He added that he still desires and expects the passage of that bill which calls for 5000 men.

Greater Boston and nearby towns and cities on the Massachusetts coast took additional long strides toward preparedness today when new orders were put into effect at the Boston Navy Yard, the Watertown Arsenal and the forts in Boston Harbor. At Ft. Banks and Heath in Winthrop, following instructions from Maj. Thomas Q. Ashburn, commanding officer, civilians were excluded today and the guards increased.

The waterfront at the Navy Yard was patrolled by guards last night, all taken from the cruiser Kearsarge, and the arsenal, ready to be put on a war basis at 7 o'clock Monday morning, was already under heavy guard and working in double shifts. During this morning two coast patrol cruisers of the naval reserve, the Lynx and the Boy Scout, commanded by A. A. Gathemann, chief machinist, set out for Provincetown carrying a party on recruiting service. While this was being done recruiting officers from battleships at the Navy Yard were in Greater Boston and the nearby towns holding impromptu recruiting rallies and signing up men for service on the Georgia, the Virginia, and the Nebraska there.

Three yacht clubs held meetings last night. One of these, the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, meeting at the Harvard Club in Boston, pledged \$20,000 for a 60-foot power patrol boat to be used by the United States Navy. Both the Quincy Yacht Club and the Universal Yacht Club of Scituate pledged the support of the members and equipment to the coast defense.

This morning recruiting chairmen for the counties of Massachusetts received their appointment from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. They will organize recruiting committees in every city and town within their counties cooperating in this work with the central committee. To these men also notice was yesterday sent that all State armories will be open from 4 until 10 p. m. every day for the enrollment of volunteers.

The Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, in addition to its gift of \$20,000 for coast patrol work, planned to place its clubhouse on Marblehead harbor at the command of the Government. Paul Crocker, a member, also offered the use of his summer home at Marblehead Neck as a training station for the Navy and coast defense reservists. Lieut. R. F. Bernard, Nathaniel P. Ayer and Robert Emmons 2d, were speakers at the club's meeting in the Harvard Club last night and at the close of their addresses a committee was named to consider what the club can do to help defend the Massachusetts Coast. Within a few days this committee will report how many boats owned by club members are suitable for patrol work and how many men are available.

Declaring that he "cannot repeat too often that the emergency is grave and the time to act is now," Harry K. White, chairman of the Massachusetts Department, Navy League, last night issued an appeal to owners of motor boats to put them into the water immediately and prepare them to do duty guarding the coast. The men have been asked to launch the boats, fill their gas tanks and report them ready for assignment at the Navy Yard. The men to man these boats are ready and waiting for assignment and arrangements are complete for arming the patrol boats. Boats may be volunteered through the Navy League office at 53 State Street, directly at the Navy Yard, or at the office of Commander Cole at the Custom House.

Orders to recruit the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Corps to war strength were received from the War Department today and the corps was also ordered to make requisition for full war strength equipment. According to Colonel Quinby, 330 men are needed to recruit the Coast Artillery Regiment to war strength.

Announcement was made by recruiting officials today that over 700

men have been enrolled in the Naval Coast Defense force in all classes. More than 100 of these are Harvard students. Ten women were listed yesterday at the naval recruiting station for service in the event of war. They included two who desired ready work, two offered themselves as clerks and one telegraph operator. During the day there was a rush of applicants at the office of the Naval Reserve, 42 Water Street, and 34 persons enrolled.

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are being enrolled as home guards and recruiting is proceeding on the floor of the trade room, following action of the board of directors yesterday sanctioning the movement. These recruits must be more than 35 years of age. They will supply their own uniforms but arms will be furnished by the Commonwealth. Drilling will begin at the Commonwealth Armory under the direction of the Committee of Public Safety as soon as possible.

Preparedness advocates were busy in towns near Boston late yesterday afternoon, last night and today. Appointments of committees on public safety were made by the Mayor of Somerville and the Board of Selectmen of Winchester. Acting Adjutant-General Sweetser was the chief speaker at a rally in Cambridge called by the Cambridge Board of Trade and attended by Mayor Rockwood and members of the City Council there. He urged young unmarried men of the city to immediately join the National Guard. Other speakers were Mayor Rockwood, Henry Thompson of the State Committee of Public Safety, James W. Bean, a senator, and Judge Michael J. Murray.

Yesterday, also, Edward E. Willard, Mayor of Chelsea, took steps to put his city on a prepared basis. The Chelsea company of National Guard, attached to the Coast Artillery Corps, will probably be drafted for service outside the city and in that event the city Government must protect public property. Mayor Willard has called for 60 or more able-bodied young men, whom he hopes to have sworn in as special police to guard bridges, stations and other public works.

The Chelsea Woman's Club has invited all the women of the city to a meeting next Tuesday at the Central Congregational Church, where they will prepare equipment for the Navy League.

Last night John W. Weeks, United States Senator, addressed an audience of 400 in Oxford Club Hall, Lynn, dwelling chiefly on the needs of the Navy. The preparedness rush, he contended, was started several years too late. He said that in the event of war none of the big fighting ships authorized within a year would be ready for several years. He added that the scene of the war may well be this side of the Atlantic.

The City Council of Lynn yesterday formally adopted a set of resolutions agreeing to appropriate not less than \$2000 at any time from now on toward the cost of preparedness. Mayor Newhall was authorized to appoint a public safety committee of three members and report to the council next Tuesday.

In accordance with the vote of the town of Acton at the annual town meeting, March 12, Moderator Allen Brooks has appointed Oliver D. Wood of Acton Center, Nelson J. Cole and Walter Tuttle of South Acton, Allen B. Parker and Ralph Gates of West Acton as a committee of five to take up the matter of military preparedness in the five Actons.

To encourage enlistments in the National Guard, there will be a parade in Lowell tomorrow afternoon, followed by a meeting in the State Armory. A. D. Milliken, head of a preparedness organization of business men will preside and addresses will be made by a number of prominent citizens.

Already half of the 425 officers and men and 115 automobiles needed for the organization of the automobile flying squadron of the Veterans Corps of the First Corps Cadets have been secured, according to Capt. John W. Decrow, former adjutant of cadets, who is in charge of the recruiting. These men will be able to mobilize upon 15 minutes notice and to cross the length of the State in 10 hours, equipped for service. They will be used as reserve guard for all cities and towns of the State in case of emergency.

A meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Motor Association has been called for 4 o'clock p. m. next Monday at the Boston Art Club to take action on the matter of donating automobiles to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for use in case of war. Samuel L. Powers, president of the association, has called the meeting.

Nearly 40,000 enlistment cards for various branches of the active and reserve service of the Army and Navy have been issued in Massachusetts through the agency of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety up to noon today, it was announced at the executive offices of that committee in the State House today. These include cards on which women who will serve in relief corps enroll.

Although plans for a military census of the State similar to that put into effect in Connecticut are being made, no actual enumeration has yet been started. At the conference of New England governors with members of the Safety Committee and Governor McCall at the State House recently, it was agreed that all the New England states should take such a census. Commander G. C. Day of the United States Naval Observatory in Washington reported for duty at the Navy Yard this morning. He has been detailed for duty in connection with the outfitting of the boats for the naval patrol.

ATTORNEY APRIL 16 TO FILE RETURNS Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill has ruled, in an opinion filed today with Secretary of State Langtry, that candidates for delegate to the Constitutional Convention may have until April 16 to file their primary expense returns.

## MANAGEMENT OF BELGIAN RELIEF WORK GIVEN UP

(Continued from page one)

dence at Havre. After consultation with the Commission for Relief of Belgium, Mr. Whitlock has also been instructed to arrange for the departure of the American members of the commission.

"The step, the seriousness of which is fully appreciated by the Government, was taken only after careful consideration and full consultation with all the interests involved.

"When diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off, the normal procedure would have been to withdraw the Minister at Brussels and the American members of the relief commission. Both this Government and the commission, however, felt a heavy moral responsibility for the millions of innocent civilians behind the German lines, and it was decided that the work of the commission must be kept going despite all difficulties until continued American participation became impossible.

"For over two years it has been the single-minded purpose of this Government and the commission to see that these 10,000,000 of civilians were fed, and with this end in view, the Americans concerned have submitted to restrictions imposed upon them by the German authorities, which under ordinary conditions would never have been tolerated.

"Immediately after the break in relations the German authorities in Brussels withdrew from Mr. Whitlock the diplomatic privileges and immunities which he had until that time enjoyed. His courier service to The Hague was stopped; he was denied the privilege of communicating with the Department of State in cipher and later even in plain language. The members of the relief commission were placed under great restrictions of movement and communication, which hampered the efficient performance of their task. In spite of all these difficulties, the United States Government and commission were determined to keep the work going till the last possible moment.

"Now, however, a more serious difficulty has arisen. In the course of the past ten days several of the commission's ships have been attacked without warning by German submarines, in flagrant violation of the solemn engagements of the German Government. Protests addressed by this Government to Berlin through the intermediary of the Spanish Government, have not been answered. The German Government's disregard of its written undertakings causes grave concern as to the future of the relief work.

"In any event, it is felt that the American staff of the commission can no longer serve with advantage in Belgium. Although a verbal promise has been made that the members of the commission would be permitted to leave if they so desire, the German Government's observance of its other undertakings has not been such that the Department would feel warranted in accepting responsibility for leaving these American citizens in German occupied territory.

"This Government has approved the proposal of the Netherlands Government to send into Belgium a certain number of Netherlands subjects to carry on the work thus far performed by the American staff."

The fact that the protest had been made to Germany since the several recent torpedoed came to light only when the statement was issued. The Department has been trying for a long time to adjust the relief work, and only about two weeks ago dispatched Chairman Hoover of the committee to London via Spain, to talk over the future of this beneficent institution.

### Destroyer Bids Opened

Navy Department Requests Speed in Building Fifteen Ships

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department today opened bids for 15 destroyers, authorized under the last Naval Bill, and a request was made for the greatest possible haste in constructing the craft. Secretary Daniels wants to know how many vessels the constructors can build and how rapidly. Ten to 15 months is the time limit he thinks should be set.

Calculations are that a number of new ships, not already authorized or provided for, will be authorized by Congress.

Meanwhile recruiting is on the increase in the Navy, though there is still need for many men. The Army is waiting for what Congress will do.

### Norwegian Ship Sunk

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sinking of the Norwegian ship Ronald with George Goldrimer, Portland, Ore., aboard, was reported to the State Department today by Ambassador Sharp at Paris. The German submarine gave warning in time for the crew to take to the boats. The Ronald was sacked and bombed. There were no casualties.

### United States Flags Raised

Three United States flags were raised by troops of Boy Scouts of America in the business section of Boston today. A troop of Jewish boys raised the first flag at 1 Winthrop Square with Gerard Clifford "breaking it out." The second flag was raised by Harry Dow of Troop 34, composed of Chinese boys, at 260 Devonshire Street. At 32 Otis Place, the third flag was raised with George E.

819 Washington St.  
BOSTON  
Best of Tailoring  
Sporting Garments  
a Specialty

Young doing the honors for Troop 17 of the Back Bay district and Troop 3 of East Boston. Kendall F. McLean, district secretary of the B. S. A., planned the exercises assisted by David B. Coburn, assistant district scout commissioner. Joseph C. Talbach sounded the bugle calls at each "raising."

**Boston to Have Committee**  
Mayor Curley announced today that he will appoint a committee on defense on Monday for the purpose of taking immediate action for the proper protection of Boston in event of a declaration of war. He stated that he was requested to name this committee on defense by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

**Socialists Pledge Support**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several prominent Socialists met here and, after protesting against the action of the party's executive committee in issuing a manifesto "purporting to express the party's position about the threatened war between the United States and Germany," passed resolutions endorsing President Wilson's course and pledging their support to the country.

**Railroad Bridges Guarded**  
PORTLAND, Or.—Railroad bridges across the Columbia and the Willamette rivers are under military guard today. Adj.-Gen. George A. White of the Oregon National Guard called out the Eighth Company of Coast Artillery Corps in the night, and the men went on duty at the armory this morning.

## PRO-GERMANISM CHARGE DENIED BY PERU PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further details have reached here concerning the alleged subsidization of a newspaper of Lima, Peru, by interests friendly to Germany, following the publication in the United States of press statements to the effect that El Comercio of that city had admitted taking money from Germans. The fact is stated to be that every Sunday issue of El Comercio has contained a page headed "The War from the German Point of View." This page has been paid for by members of the German colony of Lima. Friends of Peru here say that the page was an advertisement so far as its relation to the policy of the paper was concerned, and to infer that the press of Peru, or any newspaper there, is subsidized in the interests of Germany is to approach the ridiculous.

It is pointed out that if the news as printed and commented upon daily in El Comercio was sufficiently pro-German to satisfy German sympathizers, there presumably would be no occasion for the members of the German colony to buy a page once a week in which to present the case as they like to have it presented.

## DRAW LOTS FOR FREE GARDENS

Drawings for the free garden lots on Codman Hill, which were offered to the city for temporary use by Mark H. Lynch, were made at the offices of the Park and Recreation Department today. There are 11 lots, each containing 5000 square feet of land. Those whose names were drawn included Charles Siedek, Robert H. Showles, W. A. Brackett, Cornelius O'Leary, Charles Lennon, Percy A. Jackson, Frank Farren James Roache, and Michael Walsh.

John H. Diffon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department, announced that he has six more applicants, and on Monday he expects the offer of additional garden lots. Arthur Barensen, an attorney, today offered the city the use of two tracts, one at 71 Lambert Avenue and the other in the rear of the Dillaway School, which he preferred to have used as school gardens.

**CARMEN'S ACTION INDORSED**  
Indorsement of the stand taken by Bay State Lodge of Railway Carmen in rescinding the action of the special meeting held by members of that organization, in which President Gompers and the A. F. of L. were scored for pledging support to President Wilson in case of war, was given by the members of Bunker Hill Lodge, a sister union of the railway carmen, last night at 38 Causeway Street.

**L. P. Hollander & Company**

**MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING**

*A Collection Unsurpassed*

**Suits, Coats and Dresses**

Sizes 6 to 16 Years

*From Which Immediate Selections May Be Made.*

202-214 Boylston Street Boston

## MR. GERARD COMING TO BOSTON APRIL 18

James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany before the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries, will be in Boston on Wednesday, April 18. He has accepted the invitation of the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston to deliver an address in the interest of recruiting on the conditions in Berlin and his experiences there.

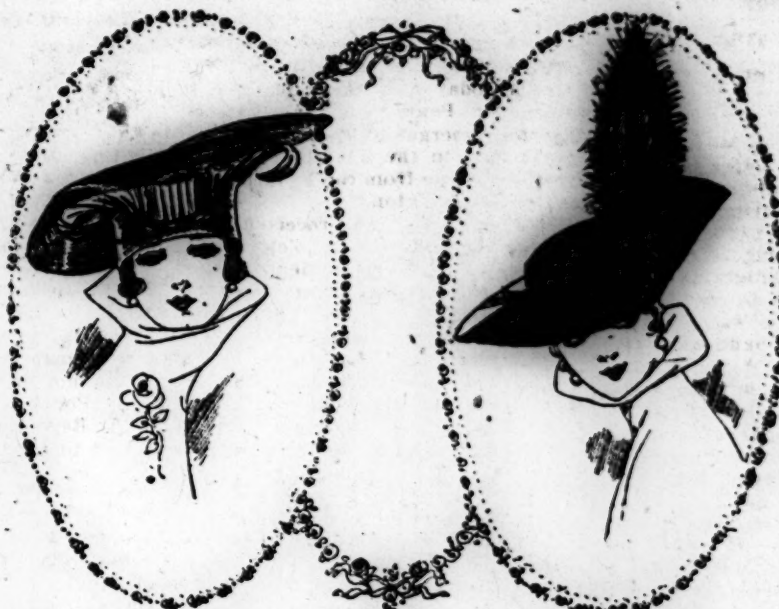
Mr. Gerard agreed to come after a petition signed by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, officers of the Public Safety Committee and numerous other business and public spirited citizens, was telegraphed to him. Arrangements now are being made by the Pilgrim Publicity Association to have a large banquet, with covers for about 2000 persons, in the South Armory or the Cadet Armory.

## ONTARIO TOWN TO MAKE CUTLERY

ST. JOHN, N. B.—While the war is depriving Canada of a great deal, yet it is helping to build her up from within, says the Telegraph. One of the new industries established as a result of the war is the manufacture of cutlery. This is being undertaken for the first time in the history of the Dominion by a firm that has secured at Westport, Ont., two buildings of three stories each containing 22,000 square feet of floor space, and will manufacture pocket knives, scissors, razors and spoons.

**GEORGIA LIQUOR BAN**  
ATLANTA, Ga.—A bill to prohibit liquor imports into Georgia, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes, was passed by the State Senate 34 to 6. It now goes to the House.

# Easter Opening



## Millinery, Waists and Petticoats

In our New store. Exclusive creations from our own designers as well as adaptations of Foreign models, especially featuring charming moderately priced Hats in an enticing assortment for this

## Special Opening

Our new and greatly enlarged Waist and Petticoat floor in our New Building is, we think, the most charming of any in Boston and just brim full of newness, and please remember that all our silk petticoats are made in our own workrooms from Thresher Bros. Silks, ready to wear or make up to your special order to match your new Spring suit, under Consumer's League Specifications.

REMEMBERING, please, if it's silk or net, by the yard, you will find it at Thresher's in ever-increasing assortments

# Thresher Brothers

"The Specialty Silk Store"

15-17-19 Temple Place Through to 41 West Street  
PHILADELPHIA STORE, 1322 CHESTNUT STREET

## NAVAL OFFICER TO GOVERN WEST INDIES ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government of the Danish West Indies by a United States naval officer has been agreed upon by the administration. Assistant Secretary of State Phillips is working out the details of the transfer of the islands from Danish to United States ownership. According to the treaty terms this transfer must take place on or before April 17, at which the time the purchase price, \$25,000,000 must be paid.

There was considerable discussion as to whether the island should be governed by a military or naval officer. Congress left it optional with the Administration. The Army contended that through its Bureau of Insular Affairs, which already administers the Philippines and Porto Rico, it was better equipped to handle the matter. The Navy held that as the islands had been bought for naval strategic purposes they should be under that department, with a naval officer as Governor.

## SHIPS CARRY GRAIN AS OCEAN BALLAST

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In an interview with a Sun representative, E. A. James, for many years a resident and prominent railway man of Winnipeg, gave the opinion that the great volume of freight traffic which is constantly moving from Europe to America makes it expedient and sometimes even necessary for ships in the trans-Atlantic trade to carry grain as ballast, and that, therefore, as long as this condition exists there will be low rates on grain across the Atlantic and none going via the Pacific and the Panama Canal.

**CAMP BOYS TO HOE POTATOES**  
TOPEKA, Kan.—The State Y. M. C. A. camp at Elmdale will not be entirely devoted to the recreation and Christian instruction of the Kansas boys that attend, says the Capital. Two of the most fertile of the 80 acres included in the camp site will be devoted to the propagation of the white potato.

## SILK DEPARTMENT

We offer a Special Sale of about 400 yards of All Silk Canton Crepe, Black only, at..... **\$2.35**

Imported Shantung, a small quantity in natural shade with blue hair-line stripe; 32 in. wide; extra heavy weight for suits. At..... **\$1.50**

Laundry Crepes—Thoroughly reliable, wash qualities. 50 styles in smart shirting stripes, also plain white, maise, flesh and pink. For Plain, 22. For Stripes..... **\$1.85**

Embroidered Crepe de Chine—in beige, sand, gray, China blue—For Russian blouse dresses; unusually attractive colors and borders. Special price... **\$2.90**

### WHITE SPORT SILKS

White Khaki Kool  
White Canton Crepe  
White Rookie Pongee  
White Basket Weave Tussah  
White Ripple Tussah  
White Meadow Brook.

### WHITE WASHABLE SATINS

Heavyweight suitable for coats and skirts.  
40 inches wide... **\$3.00**  
40 inches wide... **\$3.50**  
36 inches wide... **\$2.00**  
36 inches wide... **\$3.00**  
39 inches wide... **\$3.50**

### JAPANESE CREPES

One hundred and twenty-six pieces at less than the usual price. The leading importer of this class of goods in San Francisco sold us his surplus stock after all orders had been delivered. The quality is of the best, such as is used only by custom shirt houses and Oriental shops, and consists principally of stripes, although there are a few plain colors.

Pencil Stripes Tape Stripes Cluster Stripes  
Corded Stripes Two-color Stripes  
on Colored Grounds  
White Grounds Plain Colors.  
The values are from 50c to 60c per yard. All at, per yard..... **35c**  
We cannot furnish samples from this lot.

**R. H. STEARNS CO.**



## LOOKING AHEAD TO DAY WHEN THE SOLDIERS RETURN

Canadian Railway President  
Urges Preparation to Give  
Profitable Employment to the  
Great Mass of Men

The Christian Science Monitor has received the following letter from the Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K. C. V. O., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on problems connected with the handling of returned soldiers and the immigrants from Europe likely to come to the American continent after the war.

"There is too much haphazard employment at the best of times; and with a flood of men having to be placed simultaneously there is a greatly increased danger of shoving them into places without regard to suitability. Putting round pegs into square holes does not pay.

"Having still some time to prepare, there will be no excuse if we do not devise schemes of employment which will use a high percentage of each man's capacity, instead of a low percentage.

"The man and his employer and the country at large will all gain by this. The man can make most by work that he is interested in, and has skill for. The industry that he is engaged in prospers by his good work, and the country as a whole prospers or suffers, according to the prosperity or depression of its various industries.

"The Canadian National Service Commission is taking steps to discover the previous trade or calling of each man now under arms, and his intentions or capacity for his future career, at any rate in the matter of agriculture. That is the foundation industry of the whole country. Farming should be made so profitable, by educational and financial aid, and the social conditions of rural life should be so improved, that thousands of men with natural inclinations that way will be attracted to agriculture and will succeed at it.

"But even when that is done, the great majority of the men will have to be provided for in other kinds of work. I should like to see thousands of them, now not highly skilled, given special training to equip them with the skill they lack. I am sure it would pay the country to give it to them.

"We want to get out of ruts. We do our thinking in ruts, and that keeps us acting in ruts. Take agriculture, for instance. People have a habit of thinking and saying that intensive farming is not suitable to Canadians; and, accordingly, it is not developed. But Canadians pride themselves on their adaptability; and many of them might transfer their energies from extensive to intensive farming with great advantage to themselves and the country.

"This kind of industry involves thorough cooperation, of course. But is it too much to hope that cooperation, or government organization of buying and selling—in other words, national cooperation—may be applied in the near future to the agricultural industry in general, intensive and extensive alike?

"While we must avoid impracticable schemes, we must not turn down a scheme off-hand as impracticable just because we have had no experience of it. We must investigate all plans that seem to contain any promise of usefulness; experiment with them; and that still seem promising after being subjected to rigid examination; and boldly adopt those that stand the test of experiment."

## DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA DESCRIBED BY PROF. WIENER

Recent developments in Russia were characterized more as a "coup d'etat" than as a revolution by Leo Wiener, professor of Slavic languages and literature at Harvard University, in a speech on "The Russian Revolution" before the Harvard Graduate Schools Society last night. He said that the events of the last few days represented but the culmination of the work of liberal forces which have been in revolt against the autocracy and German influence in the Russian Government for years.

The speaker deplored the widespread confusion which the citizens of the United States have made in failing to distinguish between the Russian Government and the Russian people. He said that the chief purpose of the present uprising was the removal of the last vestige of German influence in the Russian Government, and its success, he stated, would benefit Russia's allies in the present war. While a German by birth and early education before he became a citizen of the United States, Professor Wiener was emphatic in his denunciation of German influence in the Russian Government, especially as affecting the Russian armies. If the Russian revolution proved a success, as it appeared, he expressed the opinion that its effect on the liberal parties of other nations would lead to far-reaching results.

**FRANKLIN UNION EXERCISES**  
The closing exercises of Franklin Union will be held next Wednesday evening, in Franklin Union Hall. The speakers will be Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and Mayor James M. Curley. Certificates will be awarded to students completing courses. The Union gasoline engine equipment has been placed at the disposal of the United States Navy for training men in motor boat engine operation.

## YALE FLYING CORPS ORDERED TO NEW LONDON

University Contingent Departs  
for Mobilization Camp After  
Student Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Orders have been received by the Yale Aerial Coast Defense Corps to mobilize at New London today and there prepare to depart for Pensacola, Fla., Wednesday, for emergency training. There are 12 men in the Yale unit and the directions come from the Navy Department at Washington.

When the order was received by F. Trubee Davison at 11 o'clock last night, a band of 400 students turned out with guns and revolvers and serenaded President Hadley. The university president said he excused the boys for this enthusiasm, but urged them to be cool because intelligence and not brag would win in any war the United States has prepared to enter.

When the men left for New London today their friends marched to the railroad station to bid them goodbye. One prominent university athlete, G. F. Lawrence, stroke of the crew last year, was among the number to leave with the flying corps. The others were W. A. Rockefeller, New York City; F. T. Davison, Shorthills, N. J.; R. A. Lovett, Locust Valley, Long Island; Reginald G. Coombs, New York City; A. J. McElwaine, Hartford, Conn.; Oliver B. James, New York City; Curtis S. Reed, New York City; Russell B. Reed, New York City; Henry H. Landon, New York City; Samuel Sloan Walker, New York City; Harry B. Davison, New York City.

## INTRUDER DRAWS MARINES' FIRE AT MOBILE NAVY YARD

(Continued from page one)

ceeded early yesterday in getting through the lines to a point near the guns.

Poor is reported to have seen them and to have sent a warning shot over their heads. One of the men then fired, bringing down the sentry. Before other guards came up the stranger disappeared and so far as is known this morning, no trace of them has been discovered.

## German Mexican Exodus

Consulate Official Says United States  
Is Losing Good Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—B. Gallant, head of the Mexican Bureau of Information connected with the Mexican Consulate, said today that during the past week the number of German-Americans going to Mexico through the Consulate had decreased about one-half, but they still constituted the bulk of the Consulate business. They are given safe conduct credentials. It was pointed out that numbers of Germans were getting into Mexico without credentials simply by passing over the border. It is said that the State Department has agents watching this move in order to keep some account of the number who go across.

Mr. Gallant said that Mexico could not bar Germans. He pointed out that many of those leaving America were worthy citizens who were a real asset to the United States. He cited the case of a skilled mechanic who had lived in America for 14 years and, though loyal to America, was going to Mexico because he had been practically forced out of his position by criticism. There were, said Mr. Gallant, many cases like this and indiscriminate questioning of the loyalty of German-Americans was depriving America of a fine class of skilled workers whom Mexico could use to good advantage.

Mr. Gallant's attention was called to a morning newspaper story that Germany was counting on Mexico to help her bring the war to the United States soil. He called the report ridiculous and said what Mexico wanted most was settlement of her own internal disturbances.

## Held as Spy Suspects

ATLANTA, Ga.—Federal officers have caused the arrest on suspicion of Mrs. A. T. Ender, a German woman, who had been traveling with Valerian Johannes Pieczynski, taken into custody here with Hugo Coutandin. The two men said they were walking around the world. "Suspicion that the trio might be German spies was the cause of their arrest. Newspaper clippings taken by Federal officers from their effects showed they told different stories in various parts of the country.

## Bridge Spies Make Escape

NORTON, Va.—Two men arrested here, suspected of spying on railroad bridges and terminals around Norton, escaped from the County Jail by climbing through a scuttle in the roof. The officials say they are Germans.

## PUBLIC BEQUESTS MADE

DEDHAM, Mass.—Provisions for several public bequests were made in the will of Ellis Hollingsworth of Braintree, which was filed here today. Mrs. Elsie M. Hollingsworth is given authority to give the family homestead in Braintree to any charity which she may choose and to endow the selected charity with \$200,000. On the termination of the trusts the town of Braintree will receive \$50,000 and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston will receive \$10,000 each. The Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company is named as trustee, and the wife, William H. Dunbar of Cambridge, and Waldo E. Pratt of Wellesley as executors.

## PROSECUTOR IS GIVEN SECRET DRILL EVIDENCE

Connecticut Heeds Demands of  
District Attorney, but Latter  
Will Not Discuss Disclosures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Conn.—Neither Governor Marcus H. Holcomb nor United States District Attorney Thomas J. Spellacy would throw any further light today on the recent "secret drilling" statement made by Governor Holcomb.

Supt. Thomas F. Egan of the State Police Department said that he had had a conference with Governor Holcomb on the question of activities within the borders of Connecticut. He declared that there was much evidence to substantiate statements of pro-German activities here. Mr. Egan would not deny that members of the State Police force are working on the case. Beyond these statements he declined to give out information.

In an open letter, given to the press before it reached the hands of the Governor, the district attorney demanded from the executive any evidence that he might have that enemies of the United States are at work in Hartford. The Governor and many of his friends said that politics was behind this unusual procedure on part of the district attorney.

Governor Holcomb has replied to Mr. Spellacy's letter but declines to give his reply for publication, referring inquirers to Mr. Spellacy. The district attorney, who gave his own letter to the press before it reached the Governor, declines to reveal the contents of the Governor's reply, saying that it is part of the business of his office and that he is not at liberty to make it public. He denies that politics played any part in his open letter to the Governor.

Unofficially, but on good authority, it is understood that the Governor's letter to Mr. Spellacy contained nothing which has not already been made public and no information which The Christian Science Monitor has not already printed.

## DECLARATION BY UNITED STATES GERMANY'S AIM

(Continued from page one)

national defense, and it is expected that he will continue to do so in the interval between now and the convening of Congress. One of his latest steps in the preparedness plans was to authorize the suspension of the eight-hour law as applied to plants engaged on naval work.

The National Council of Defense, and its advisory committee of seven industrial leaders, will meet here to discuss the next immediate steps to put the country in a state of adequate preparedness.

President Wilson received his first official reports on the sinking of the Hauldon early Friday. The news came in cable reports Thursday night from American Consul Mahlin at Amsterdam, after the President had retired. The Hauldon was insured by the Government War Risk Bureau for \$499,000.

The loss of the Hauldon is the greatest yet sustained by the bureau. The next largest was the loss of the steamer Illinois, insured for \$250,000.

Approximately \$64,000,000 in insurance has been issued by the bureau on ships and cargoes within the last 30 days. Much of this amount has been issued since the restriction against insuring contraband was removed. Total profits to the bureau, it was said, have approximated \$4,000,000 since it first began business in September, 1914; losses have totaled about \$1,000,000.

The increased demand for Government insurance on United States ships and cargoes to intelligent ports was maintained, another large number of applications having been received by mail and telegraph.

The subject of financial cooperation with the Allies, which is expected first to take on the form of extension of credits, for supplies, is being discussed in a tentative way, with the idea of having a concrete plan ready when the occasion for using it comes. Officials say consideration of the subject has not advanced to a stage where anything definite can be disclosed.

The question of cooperation on supplying munitions is understood to be more pressing. It is understood that the Allied governments are fearful that in preparing the American Army and Navy for war operations the supply of munitions to the armies in France might be decreased at a vital moment. Plans are being considered for a cooperative distribution of output which would be most effective.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts arrived in the capital Friday night and today it is expected he will be a caller at the White House and probably at other Government departments.

Following Friday's meeting of the Cabinet, the Governor talked with the President for an hour regarding preparedness for protection of the New England states.

## Bombardment Insurance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About \$10,000,000 worth of "bombardment insurance" on buildings in seaboard cities has been placed with Lloyds of London in the last two weeks. It is said that most of it was on buildings in New York or the metropolitan area.

## Black Tom Explosion Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report on the Black Tom explosion of last July, written by Col. B. W. Dunn, chief inspector of the Bureau of Explosives,

says there is every reason to believe that the explosion was caused by a fire set by a person or persons seeking to destroy the war material in the freight yard.

## Protective Bills Passed

AUGUSTA, Me.—Under suspension of rules the House has passed three emergency bills providing heavy penalties for trespass on or malicious destruction of Government property, water works, public buildings and utilities. The penalties include long prison terms and fines ranging from \$5000 to \$10,000. The bills also were given passage by the Senate.

## MICHIGAN WETS TO AGAIN FIGHT PROHIBITION RULE

DETROIT, Mich.—"The plan is to resubmit the prohibition question in 1918," immediately after May 1, 1918, we shall get out petitions for the signatures needed, file them with the Secretary of State, and have the matter submitted at the 1918 fall election."

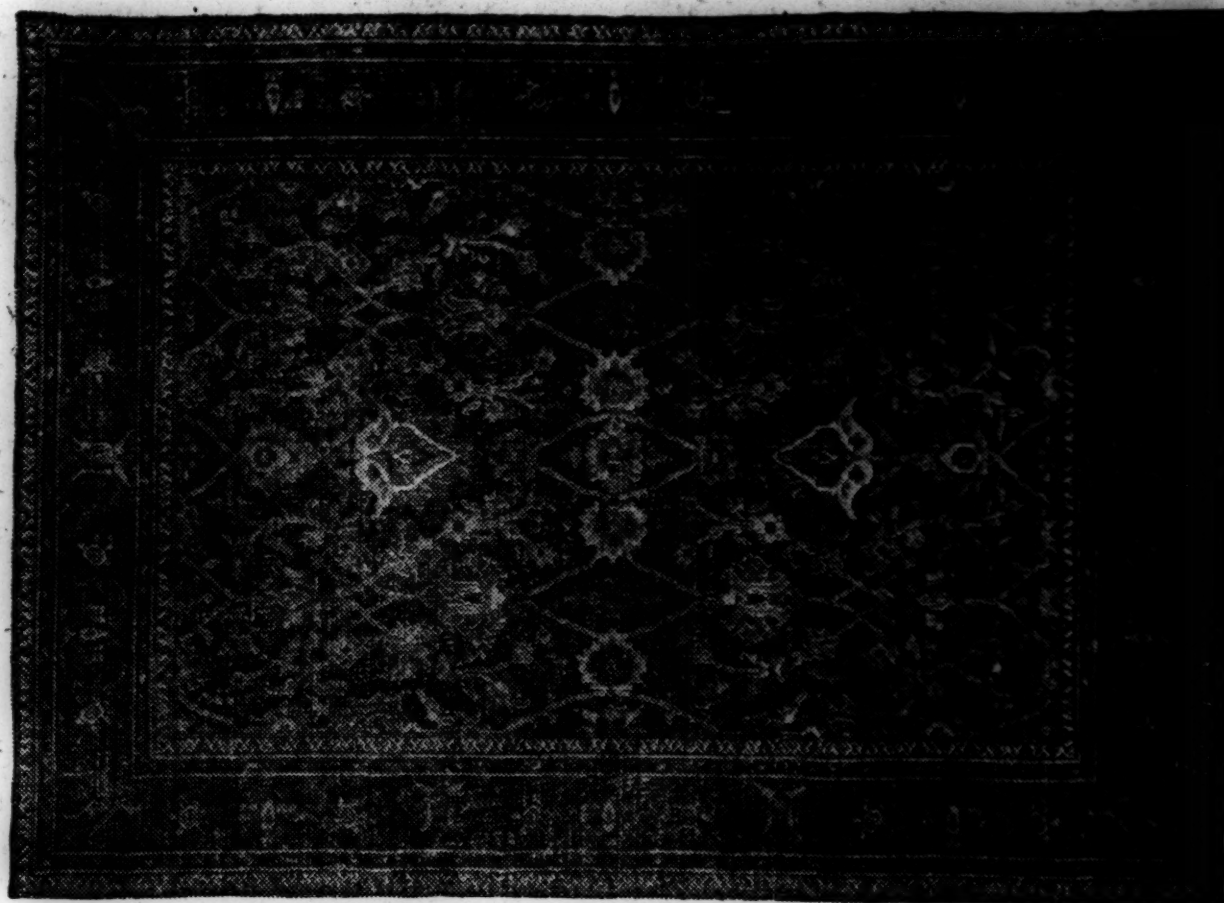
This was the declaration of the intention of the "wets" to have the State-wide prohibition question reopened, and it was made by Carl A. Zimmer, president of the Knights of the Royal Ark, the Detroit saloonkeepers' organization, and John Zang, its former president, just retiring, says the Free Press.

It is accepted as settling the question of what the wets will do in the way of struggling against conditions to be imposed on them by prohibition.

The Royal Ark is the strongest organization of retail liquor dealers in the State, and it is understood that in the program the ark will have the support of the brewing interests of the State. Whether the so-called "Home Rule League" will be revived is a question. Retail liquor men from out in the State are also being lined up for the program.

## SILK MILL MAY FOLLOW SEARCH FOR IDEAL HOME

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Honolulu, or at least some place in Hawaii, may have a silk factory. No definite arrangements have been made; the plan is only in a prospective stage, but



## The New Interest In American Rugs

American rugs now command the attention of decorators and furnishers because of the wonderful development in fabric, color and design.

Not a day passes but someone remarks, after seeing Paine's extensive exhibitions, "I did not know so fine rugs were made in America."

THE LYON PERSIAN RUG illustrated is a specific case in point: a facsimile of a rare Sarouk carpet, woven entirely without seams, in royal blue, soft tans and rose, with Indian red border. The silky high pile lends richness and beauty, as well as assuring long wear. Paine's own design, 9x12 feet, \$82.50.

LYON PERSIAN RUGS may be had in many sizes from 27x27-inch mats, all the way up to a mammoth carpet 27x27 feet. The variety of designs, including plain colors, offers virtually unlimited choice, to meet the demands of all decorative schemes for living rooms, dining rooms, bed rooms—for every room in the home.

## Paine Furniture Company

82 years in the manufacture of furniture and interior decoration  
BOSTON



John Stewart, an extensive silk manufacturer of New York City, who is visiting here now, is still making plans, says the Star Bulletin.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are at the Pleasanton Hotel and besides planning a silk mill for Hawaii are contemplating the purchase of a home or the location for one where a magnificent residence may be built. Stewart is strong for the silk mill, his wife only wants the home.

"We want to live in Hawaii and enjoy its soft night air and cool breezes and warm sun and foliage that is always green," says Mrs. Stewart. "We want a pretty little plot with a bab-

bling little brook running through it where we can truly live. There is enough business for us in New York without starting in all over again here."

On the other hand Stewart believes the distance from here to China, the small difference in freight rates between raw and finished silk and the favorable labor conditions here all make for an ideal location, and although he goes hunting the ideal home with the brook flowing through it—one day he dressed in khaki and actually took a plank along in his car to cross the brook should they find one—his heart is set on the silk plant. It is understood that he has also been

to the Maui with an eye to a possible location there.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were here for several months, went to Australia and quite recently returned, saying that they wanted to be near home, and Honolulu was close enough, in such troublesome times.

## MISSOURI ALUMNI DINNER

The University of Missouri Alumni Association held its second annual dinner last night at the Copley Square Hotel. Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the university was toastmaster and the speakers included Dr. H. M. Belden, Paul Arthur and Lieut. R. W. Wilson of the First Artillery Corps.

The Shepard Orchestra of Fenway Theatre Musicians plays during Luncheon in the Shepard Colonial Restaurant.

# SHEPARD STORES

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.

## BELBER LUGGAGE

COMES TO BOSTON  
TO MAKE  
HEADQUARTERS  
HERE

—And we accord "the best the house affords" for so distinguished traveling representatives.

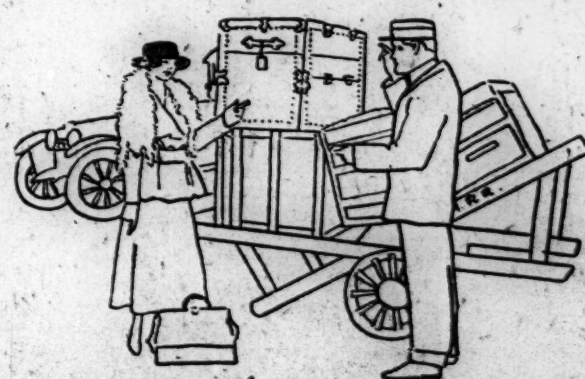
A Factory Expert Here to introduce the "Belber" line to you. The makers have had lots to say, educationally, in the magazines about "Belber" Traveling Goods, but we want you to have the benefit of personal presentation of their qualifications—so, "pleased to meet" this factory fellow, who can tell you the reasons why The Shepard Stores adopt, recommend, guarantee and exploit "Belber" Travel Goods.

How easy it is to pack a modern wardrobe trunk for tour, trip or week-end—do the trick yourself after this "Belber man" has demonstrated.

FULL REPRESENTATION OF ALL SORTS AND TYPES  
"BELBER" TRAVEL GOODS STOCKED HERE

Belber Traveling Goods are honestly built to meet the most severe test to which luggage is subjected. Belber trunks combine wonderful strength, style and refinement with reasonable cost.

Belber Fitall Bags and Suit Cases provide maximum packing space with the additional advantage of a patented adjustable strap holder that carries your own toilet accessories.



PRICES:  
Wardrobe Trunks \$20.00 to \$65.00  
Traveling Bags \$7.50 to \$45.00  
Suit Cases \$7.50 to \$45.00  
—All leathers.  
—See the "Fitall," a distinct feature of "Belber" Luggage.  
(Winter Street Third Floor)



## RIO DE JANEIRO HAS UP-TO-DATE PHONE SYSTEM

It Covers an Area of 431 Square Miles With a Population of 1,500,000—Rapid Increase in Subscribers in Recent Years

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The telephone service of Rio de Janeiro has been entirely reconstructed during the last seven years, according to standard specifications, following the line of the telephone and telegraph companies of the United States. It covers an area of 431 square miles and includes within its boundaries 1,500,000 inhabitants. There are 11,811 telephones installed in business houses and residences, and between Dec. 31, 1916 and Dec. 31, 1914, the number of these subscribers has increased 178 per cent.

It will be seen, therefore, that the telephone installation in the Federal capital of Brazil is a comparatively modern development and its present accomplishment is to be credited to the Light and Power Tramway Co. of Rio de Janeiro, which in 1905 purchased from a German company its control of the chief telephone system serving the city. One finds here and there the German receiver, common on the Continent, but gradually the North American type of telephone receiver is being installed. The men who are in charge of the telephone service today are Americans.

The service consists of 56,000 miles of single wire used by telephones, and 1864 miles of distributing wire. There are four telephone exchanges. There is also a submarine cable to Niteroy, laid by the Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States. This submarine cable connects Rio and Niteroy at a mile (about 25 cents) rate per service.

There is also a toll line to Petropolis, the residential winter place of the Caracans, which has a population of 30,000 and a terminal line is about to be completed to connect the Federal capital with Sao Paulo, giving "long distance" between the two chief cities of Brazil.

The telephone supplies come almost entirely from the United States. The four exchanges are equipped with the American Electric Company's switchboard, and these have an ultimate capacity of 31,500 lines, providing for the prospective rapid development of telephone use.

Following the lines of most foreign concerns in Brazil, the Light & Power Company have employed Brazilians for erecting the outside plants and the subscribers' stations, and the telephone operators are Brazilian girls for the most part. It was only a few years ago that two women, one Brazilian and one American, were sent to the United States, to study and equip themselves as chief operators. They received their training in the New York and the New Jersey Telephone Company and came back to Rio to be the pioneer "telephone girls" of Brazil, as far as the modern use of this municipal necessity is concerned. Now these girls handle an average of 160,000 calls daily, an average of nearly 14 calls per subscriber. The company provides rest rooms, restaurants and reading facilities for the exchange girls when they are off duty.

The cost of the service in the business section is comparatively cheap, while the long distance service to the residential sections of Rio is necessarily higher and sometimes almost prohibitive to slender purses.

## KANSAS "BONE-DRY" BILL FACES LONG DELAY IN SENATE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Unless the people of Kansas get behind the "bone dry" bill, now in the hands of a Senate committee in the neighboring State of Kansas, there is doubt of the passage of the measure at this session of the Legislature, according to prohibition leaders of the State, says the Star.

The proposed law that would make Kansas dry as a desert had an easy path through the lower House of the Legislature. Its future, however, is in doubt, it is said. That belief has been strengthened by information which has come to "dry" advocates of an insidious campaign against the measure by the brewers and wholesale liquor dealers of Kansas City.

A \$15,000 fund has been raised by liquor interests of Kansas City to keep the bill from reaching the floor of the Senate. The disposition of the measure is said to be in charge of a Topeka politician, who has been lobbying quietly against the measure. In Kansas City, leaders say, the activity has been centered in a small committee of brewery agents and wholesale liquor men.

The Topeka lobbyist, it is asserted, assured the liquor agents a few days ago there was "no chance of the bill getting out of committee in time for action by the Senate." The plan, as the "dry" leaders understand it, is to report the bill out so that it will lodge near the bottom of the calendar and have no chance of being acted on at this session; or, if the home folks make too much noise, tack on amendments that would make the bill a joke and report it out of committee when the clamor for action becomes too vociferous.



Waugh House in Brighton before demolition for modern apartment structures

## OLD WAUGH HOUSE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BUILT IN 1707

Demolition of Brighton Landmark Recalls Long History of Colonial Structure

With the demolition of the Waugh House in Brighton to make room for modern apartment houses one of the oldest landmarks in New England has been removed. Before the razing was started there were still visible on the broad brick chimney, built in the center of the roof of the old frame dwelling, the figures 1707, which attested to the building of the colonial house more than two centuries ago.

The Waugh House, which stood on South Street at the junction of Chestnut Hill Avenue, is claimed to have been built by John Baker in the first decade of the Eighteenth Century. In "Historical Brighton" the author, J. P. C. Winship, says he was informed it is recorded in Cambridge that the Waugh House was built as early as 1709, which substantiates, if it does not prove beyond doubt, the date of 1707 as the year of construction.

Further evidence of the antiquity of the house, aside from its appearance and chimney date, may be found in the wrought iron hinges, door latches, window catches and other material showing the marks of having been hammered into form on the blacksmith's anvil, which have been presented as souvenirs by J. Scott McLearn, who is erecting a number of modern brick apartments on the broad acres which once formed the entire estate.

It is said that John Baker cut the trees on his own ground and prepared the lumber from which he built his house, even to the shingles and clapboards. Little is known of the history of John Baker, and from the records it appears that his son, Benjamin Baker, as sole heir, came into possession of the estate, at least the homestead and 100 acres of land, in 1740.

In the Revolutionary War Benjamin Baker appears with the rank of sergeant on the muster and payroll of Stephen Dana's Company, Col. Samuel Thatcher's Regiment, having enlisted on March 4, 1776. The estate passed into the joint possession of his two daughters in 1818, and remained in the family until 1823, when one of the sisters sold her 50 acres and the east half of the house for \$1400. This half the other sister later purchased, and again the estate was held in the family.

After remaining in the possession of the Baker family for more than 125 years the estate was finally sold to a number of owners in succession until it came into the possession of Daniel Waugh, who added another tract and occupied the enlarged property for many years after 1833. Until late years his two daughters, of whom one was Miss Sarah E. Waugh, a teacher in the primary, grammar and high schools of Brighton, occupied the old colonial house.

South Street, which passed in front of the house, was a mere lane that led up to the place from the main road, terminating at the site of the old colonial mansion, surrounded even before its removal by modern apartments where once a wealth of trees and shrubbery stood.

## WEST END RAILWAY STOCK AUTHORIZED

In an order issued today the Public Service Commission authorizes the West End Street Railway Company to issue 11,694 shares of common stock to pay for additions and improvements to its property made by the Boston

Elevated Company, the lessee. The West End petitioned for authority to issue 18,000 shares, but the commission pointed out that there is in the company's treasury over \$33,000, representing excess on bonds issued under authority of previous orders.

The commission found that there is due from the West End to the Elevated on account of improvements to the former company's property the sum of \$618,248.29. The sale of the 11,694 shares authorized by today's order, together with the excess now in the West End treasury, will provide the amount required to liquidate the West End's indebtedness to the Elevated.

## LITTLE CHANGE IS NOTED IN PRICES DURING THE WEEK

Eggs and Onions Show Slight Tendency to Lower—Meats About the Same

Except for a slight tendency toward lower prices for eggs and onions and a reported light demand for fresh meats of all kinds, there has been little change in the retail prices of most food products during the week. Potatoes are selling in smaller quantity than usual and the price of 75 cents a peck has not varied much since the marked decline about a month ago when reduced purchases by consumers brought the price down from the high wholesale prices prevailing at that time.

With the arrival of the season of the largest production eggs have been slowly dropping in price until the best nearby henry eggs can be purchased at 40 cents a dozen, the eastern extras at 35 cents, and the fresh western eggs at 35 cents a dozen. Within a few days the surplus supplies over the daily demand will be purchased for storage for next winter's market.

Native onions which have been selling at wholesale for 15 cents or more a pound are now quoted at retail for 12½ to 15 cents a pound. Spanish and Bermuda onions are offered at 10 and 15 cents a pound respectively. Prices of fresh meats of all kinds have varied little, although the dealers report that sales have been slow and unsatisfactory.

The best fresh creamery butter which was selling for 45 cents a pound last week has advanced to 48 cents, while the cheaper grades are offered at 40 cents a pound, the price which was being asked for the better grades a fortnight ago. Owing to the advance of the season the cold storage plants are being depleted of their supplies in order to make room for the spring surplus, which will be purchased and held for next winter's trade.

Wholesale fish dealers report light demand for lobsters and scallops at current prices, and the retail dealers report a strong reluctance on the part of consumers to pay the high prices. Fresh fish continues to sell at high prices, with large supplies and a large demand both reported. Spring vegetables are not reaching the Boston market from the South and West in appreciable quantities as yet, with the exception of California asparagus, which is coming forward freely.

## IRISH FAIRY TALES

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union will present Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan in a program of Irish fairy tales and folk lore on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Cronan have conducted story hours at the Boston Public Library, the Art Museum, and various settlement houses of the city.

## SUPERIOR CIVIL COURT CLERK'S OFFICE CRITICIZED

Boston Finance Commission Makes Several Recommendations in Its Report

Criticism of the conduct of the office of the clerk of the Superior Civil Court, Francis A. Campbell, is made by the Boston Finance Commission in a report which was made public by Mayor Curley last night. The report declares that since June, 1908, the number of employees in Mr. Campbell's office has increased over 100 per cent, the receipts for civil entries 46 per cent and the expenditures for clerical assistance almost 75 per cent.

The commission says: "The records of the court in 1915 . . . showed that the recording of common law cases was eight years (seven whole and two half years) behind."

The report describes the work to be done in this office and how the force is divided and arranged for the activities to be carried on and concludes:

"In order that the records may be completed as provided for under the Revised Laws, chapter 165, section 27, and the extravagant maintenance of the office of the clerk in the Superior Civil Court for Suffolk County stopped, the Finance Commission recommends:

"1. That the clerk give his personal supervision to the work of the office and be present in his office more frequently than he is at the present time.

"2. That the loose-leaf system, instead of the bound volume, be used for all recording work, and that the re-writing of the docket be stopped.

"3. That typewriting be used in place of long hand in all recording work wherever it is possible.

"4. That in the recording work a standard, as to what constitutes a minimum day's work be established.

"5. That a permanent record be kept of the time of all employees and the amount of recording work done by each employee.

"6. That the force of recording clerks be reduced to the legitimate needs of the service.

"7. That the recorders and copyists of the office be placed under the laws relating to civil service, and all vacancies hereafter be filled from the classified list.

"8. That the assistant clerks who attend the court sessions and the court stenographers also be put under the laws relating to civil service and all such positions filled after special examinations held by the Civil Service Commission.

"9. That the clerk submit an estimate in the form of a segregated budget to the appropriating body yearly of the amounts required for the ensuing year.

"10. That the purchasing of all supplies be made through the purchasing department of the city of Boston, when such department is fully organized, and until this can be done that there be a public competitive system of purchasing all stationery and printing, and an award be made to the lowest bidder. If the bid of a private concern and that of the Municipal Printing Department should be equal in amount, and these two bids should be lower than all others, that the Municipal Printing Plant be given the preference."

fishing steamers operating out of Boston, which have previously been unaffected, and upon which the market has been largely dependent for its supply of fresh fish.

They also plan to call upon the union teamsters to refuse to handle fish brought in by schooners manned by Portuguese crews, as such vessels are not affected by the strike.

Two of the steam trawlers of the fleet of nine which are operated by the Bay State Fishing Company, are already tied up, the Billow and Comber.

## REMOVAL OF ART MUSEUM STOP BY RAILWAY OPPOSED

Action of the Boston Elevated Railway in removing the stop directly in front of the Boston Art Museum has brought forth many protests from people who are interested in the museum and wish to see attendance there encouraged. The stop has been moved to the far eastern end of the building for the Intown cars and the far western for those outbound. This necessitates a walk of at least 100 yards for those wishing to see the treasures stored in the museum.

Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Museum, said today that the trustees of the institution were considering a protest regarding the abandonment of the Museum stop.

"Last Sunday," said Mr. Fairbanks, "we had 3100 visitors at the Museum. On week days the attendance at the Museum will average 450 and at the Museum school 250, making about 700 who are inconvenienced by this action of the Boston Elevated. Every one connected with the institution would be glad to see the stop restored."

Officials of the Elevated said today that the action was taken to increase the efficiency of the road and to accommodate the greatest number of people.

## SOUTH END SOCIETY

The South End Improvement Society has arranged for a meeting to be held Tuesday evening in the Rice School Building, at the corner of Appleton and Dartmouth streets. H. D. Hemenway will talk on town and city beautifying. Mayor Curley is expected to be present as presiding officer.

**GUARANTEED HOLEPROOF HOSE**  
\$20 in Gold Prizes

Poem submitted in contest by Mrs. J. B. Maughan, 145 Prospect Street, Cambridge.

"HOLEPROOF HOSE"  
They're sure hose and my hose,  
The hose for sure and all,  
They're up to date, and can't be beat—  
Are good in Spring or Fall,  
They're guaranteed or replaced free.  
What more could human ask?  
And if you doubt, don't take our word,  
Just put them to the task.  
For once they're worn, I'm sure you'll say  
No other "just as good."  
But go to Tubbs' every time  
As all wise persons should.  
For with high shoes or low shoes  
You'll never hold aloof.  
But walk along with a satisfied mien,  
For you know that they are "HOLEPROOF."

Contest Runs Till May 1  
Enter now. Send poem or prose, not over 100 words. 1st prize, \$10; 2nd and 3rd, \$5.

**TALBOT CO**  
393-403 Washington Street

## RAILROADS FILE HIGHER FREIGHT RATE PETITION

Eastern Lines Ask for New Tariff at Once to Offset Expense of Adamson Law—Western Roads to Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On behalf of the railroads in official classification territory, covering the region east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, a petition was filed Friday afternoon, with the Interstate Commerce Commission, intended to pave the way for a flat percentage increase in freight rates, to become operative at the earliest possible date. With this end in view, the commission is asked by the carriers to amend its rules so as to permit the application for advanced rates to be made by simple amendments to existing tariffs.

Only presidents of Eastern roads signed the petition, but similar action will be taken later by more than a score of Western lines. Southern roads are expected to take similar action.

The proposed increases probably range between 10 and 15 per cent, according to location of the roads, with indications pointing to a flat increase of 15 per cent being requested in the case of the Eastern roads which carry the great volume of the country's traffic. Announcement of the increase desired for Eastern roads probably will be made by the conference of railroad presidents in New York today.

Presidents of the Eastern roads notified the commission that the 5 per cent rate increase asked for in 1913 "would not be of any practical use as applied to the present situation."

"The granting of only 5 per cent increase, based upon the existing freight revenues of the railroads," the statement says, "would not come anywhere near; would not begin to pay the bill for fuel and for labor under the Adamson Act alone without taking into consideration any of the other items," included in the long list of supplies which the railroads claim have risen in price from 50 to 200 per cent since the war started.

The Western lines have pointed out that a flat percentage advance would result in much lessened labor and be more capable of quick computation than specific advances on various commodities. No reference was made by the railroads' representatives to advancing passenger rates.

The petition, in behalf of the carriers in official classification territory—north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi—was signed by the presidents of the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, New Haven, Boston & Maine, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Western Maryland and New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

Inasmuch as the burden of increased operating costs has fallen upon eastern roads, it is assumed that the percentage of increase asked for by these lines will be greater than in the case of western and southern roads. Unofficial opinions were that the eastern roads would ask for a 15 per cent increase and that the increases asked by the southern and western roads would be approximately 10 per cent.

An average increase of 12 per cent throughout the country, returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission show, would bring the railroads an additional revenue approximating \$325,000,000 annually on the basis of business done last year, the banner year. Total receipts of the railroads for 1916 were about \$4,000,000,000, and revenue from freight traffic approximated \$2,750,000,000.

## Rate Increase Hinted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a discussion of capital and revenue requirements of railroads, R. S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific Railway sys-

tem, before the Newlands Committee of Congress Friday, mentioned the Adamson act as a contributing circumstance of expense.

"If you follow the spirit of the law it won't cost you much more," said Representative Adamson, who insists the act which bears his name was designated to be a genuine eight-hour act.

"We intend to follow in spirit and letter," replied Judge Lovett.

"If it does cost you much more you ought to receive and you will receive from the Interstate Commerce Commission new rates that are just and reasonable," said Representative Adamson.

## Adamson Law Agreement

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroad managers and representatives of the four trainmen's brotherhoods have agreed upon a tentative basis for the application of the Adamson law. It was announced by Elsha Lee, chairman of the National Conference Committee of Railway Managers. The agreement it was said, "covers the greater part of the wage schedules, in order that the increased wages accruing to the employees since Jan. 1 may be paid as quickly as possible."

## HIGHWAY BORDERED BY PALMS AND POSIES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Completion of the Chef Menteur road from New Orleans to the Gulf is expected by the end of this year, says the Item. A direct highway for vehicles will be open from New Orleans to the Gulf, and across the Rigolets by ferry to the highlands of Mississippi, when the road is completed. The road is 27¼ miles long, entirely within the limits of Orleans Parish. For a distance it is flanked on one side by Lake Catherine and on the other by Lake Pontchartrain. The cost of the road approximates \$250,000. It is the intention of the builders to have the highway bordered by palms and flowers.

## GROUP PLAN FOR LOT GARDENERS

MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal Cultivation Committee is rapidly completing its organization for promoting interest in the cultivation of vacant lots, says the Star.

In answer to inquiries, James S. Brierley, president of the committee, explained that the committee on planting, which is composed of well-known agriculturists and horticulturists, were of the opinion that the best results would be attained by the creation of garden groups; that is, that groups of 10 families or more, will cultivate blocks of land which have been subdivided into lots of convenient size.

Each family will cultivate one of these lots and will own all of the produce that they can obtain from it. By this grouping system, better protection will be given against petty thieving, and the workers will have the advantage of each other's experience and knowledge.

The main argument, however, in favor of this plan, is that the blocks will be large enough to permit of the land being plowed and harrowed. This work the committee hopes to do and thus be in a position to hand over to each cultivator his lot ready for working. In the case of the individual lot, this may not be possible, and where it is not the lot will have to be dug.

## TELEPHONE GIRLS' VOICES

In a lecture on the art of talking in Huntingdon Hall last night, Prof. John Clapp said that Boston telephone girls have the best modulated voices in the country. Professor Clapp told his audience that the telephone girl had come nearer mastering the art of talking than any other people in this country.

## CALLED TO WASHINGTON

Col. Charles B. Wheeler, formerly in command of the Watertown Arsenal, has been called to Washington for service, as assistant to Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, chief of the Department of Ordnance. Col. T. C. Dickson was recently named to succeed Colonel Wheeler at the Arsenal.

—BOSTON WHOLESALE MILLINERY CO.—

## AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF TRIMMED HATS ADAPTED FROM FRENCH MODELS

THE trimmed hat shown above is made of silk braid and crepe combined, effectively trimmed with narrow grosgrain ribbon and ornament. May be had in all the new shades. A usual \$4.50 value, priced specially at

**\$2.96**

THIS hat is in the new military helmet. Made of fine imported milan hemp and stunningly trimmed with ribbon and ornament. A usual \$6 value, specially priced at

**\$3.96**

THE new Chin-Chin sailor in imported milan hemp, beautifully trimmed with pasted ribbon bows. One of the season's most becoming hats. A good \$7.50 value, specially priced at

**\$4.96**

**Boston Wholesale Millinery Co., Inc.**  
59 Temple Pl. Cor. Wash. St. **BLAKE BUILDING** Third Floor Take Elevator



## LEGISLATURE IS LIKELY TO CLOSE SESSION IN MAY

Rapid Progress Made by Massachusetts House and Senate in the Past Two Weeks Promises an Early Adjournment

The rapid progress made in the Massachusetts Legislature in the past fortnight in advancing or disposing of many measures is accepted at the State House as a clear indication that the session is now on the home stretch, with prorogation in the month of May fairly well in view. Stirred by developments in the international situation, the members are even more zealous than formerly to close the session at an early date. The approaching Constitutional Convention in June continues, of course, to expedite business.

In this latter connection, the woman suffragists are expressing considerable satisfaction at the report "ought to be adopted," made to the Senate yesterday by the Committee on Rules, on the resolve for a request for information from the Supreme Court relative to the constitutionality of permitting women to vote on proposed amendments to the Constitution, which may be submitted by the Constitutional Convention. The act creating the convention stated that its product should be referred to "the people" for acceptance or rejection, and the suffrage leaders assert that women are "people."

The anti-liquor campaign in the Legislature has developed to the point where all the efforts of the temperance advocates are being directed to a single end, namely, passage of the "pony express permit" bill. This measure seeks to change the law so that it will be permissive rather than mandatory for no-license cities and towns to grant permits for the expressing of intoxicants into their precincts.

Antiquor leaders have dropped the "license limitation" bill, aimed to decrease the number of saloons, and the Legislature has accepted an adverse report on the liquor traffic bill to change the time of voting on the licensed saloon question. Sentiment for State prohibition was apparently not strong enough for favorable action this year, hence the Beardsley Prohibition Bill was defeated, though not without a contest against heavy odds. With these measures eliminated, there remains only the "pony express permit" bill of the important liquor and antiquor bills which were introduced this year.

The advantage to the present as regards the "pony express permit" bill has been overwhelmingly with the temperance advocates. The bill came from the Committee on Mercantile Affairs with a favorable committee report and has taken two readings in the House without debate. There may be a debate on the third reading but passage of the bill is confidently awaited by the antiquor leaders.

Combined with the "liquor transportation" bill of last year, the "pony express permit" bill will go far to make no-license communities actually "dry."

This week has seen decisive action taken in the direction of preventing unnecessary raising of food prices. On the basis of a report from the Attorney-General on food prices, the Committee on the Judiciary drafted two bills which the House already has favored. The Senate probably will debate them next week. One bill, making it a crime to combine or agree to raise prices of foods in common use, passed the House yesterday. The other measure, extending the authority of the Attorney-General to inquire into food prices, is in the House Committee on Bills in third reading. It has, however, been favored by the House as a whole, having been given a second reading by a very large majority.

The telephone inquiry appropriation of \$15,000 has been favored by both branches, but is being held up at present in a special committee on conference, which is trying to settle a dispute between the two branches over an item in the Public Service Commission budget bill, of which the telephone inquiry appropriation is a part.

Two military bills, drafted in response to a special message from Governor McCall, have received favorable action this week. Within three hours of receiving a request for \$1,000,000 for preparation of the State's military forces, the Legislature placed before the Governor for signature the desired appropriation bill. Authority for the Governor to raise a home-guard for protection of transportation lines, public buildings, munition factories, etc., has been favorably reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and is now before House Ways and Means.

The Committee on Public Lighting still has the bill providing for 70-cent gas in Boston, but it seems likely that no action will be taken this session relative to changing the sliding scale system in Boston or to requiring the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to sever its connections with the Massachusetts Gas Companies, a holding company. Measures to these ends have been reported adversely.

The two social insurance propositions which have been features of the present session, health insurance and age pensions, are still in committee. There is a wide divergence of opinion over them among members of the Legislature as well as among outsiders who have spoken at the committee hearings.

The proposition to allow workmen to choose their own physician, under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act continues to be one of the leading debatable subjects before the

Committee on the Judiciary. A bill to this end, introduced on petition of the president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, appears to be the center of interest.

Efforts to secure legislation validating certain holdings of the New Haven Railroad have been hindered temporarily, at least, by a dispute as to whether the company shall be allowed to pay dividends on its common stock until certain requirements of the validation bill have been met. The whole subject is due to be debated next Wednesday.

No report has yet come from the Committee on the Judiciary on the bill to investigate the office of Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier of Suffolk County.

The bill to allow parties in a case before the Superior Court to challenge a judge on the ground of personal bias or prejudice, a favorable committee report on which stirred the legal profession for a few days, fell under an overwhelming vote of the House early this week.

## NORTHEASTERN COLLEGE PLANS FOR BRANCHES

Boston Y. M. C. A. Institution Is Soon to Establish Three Schools in Worcester

Northeastern College will soon have branch colleges in many of the largest cities of New England. The first to be established will be at Worcester, plans for which are now being developed. It will be called Northeastern College, Worcester branch. Later on like branches will be started in Lowell, Springfield, Providence, R. I., and Manchester, N. H.

These branch colleges will consolidate the work of Northeastern in New England and will give it the opportunity to offer a liberal education to young men who have not been fortunate enough to obtain one.

The Worcester branch will for the present be composed of three schools, a school of law, a school of commerce and finance and an evening preparatory school. Other schools will be added from time to time, until enough courses are offered to grant students the degree of A. B.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association it was voted to petition the board of governors of Northeastern College to allow the establishment of this new branch. That petition is now being considered by the governors and will at once be granted.

Educational Director Carl D. Smith of the Worcester Y. M. C. A. will be in charge of the administration of the branch college. The officials of Northeastern College will assume the supervision of the branch, will help organize and outline the courses so that they will coincide with those offered in Northeastern College, will recommend and approve teachers and set and grade the examinations. This insures the work of the branch being of the same high grade as that done here in Boston.

The School of Law will offer the regular four years' course and will start next fall with a class of at least half a hundred.

The present School of Accountancy and Business Administration in the Worcester Y. M. C. A. will be changed to the School of Commerce and Finance, with a four years' course modeled after that of Northeastern College and the Evening Preparatory School will follow the lines of the Northeastern College Evening Preparatory School.

From present indications there will be more than 300 students enrolled in the new courses when they open next September.

## MASONS HOLD CARNIVAL

NEWTON, Mass.—Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, held a carnival in Masonic Temple last night. Eminent Commander George H. Dale, Grand Captain of the Guard Asa C. Jewett and Past Commander Charles W. Henderson Jr. assisted in greeting the guests. A feature of the program were the several numbers by a group of children under the direction of Jennie May Trainor.

## REMOVAL REVIEW SOUGHT

LOWELL, Mass.—A petition has been filed in the police court by Andrew G. Stiles asking for a review of his removal as city treasurer and collector of taxes. He alleges that the removal was without proper cause and in bad faith. This petition will probably delay the intended action of the slinking fund commissioners in electing Fred H. Rourke, now serving as city treasurer, as treasurer of the sinking funds of the city.

## Exhibition and Auction Sale OF Colonial and English Antiques

Also PAINTINGS, PORTRAITS and MINIATURES, by Eminent Foreign and American Artists, American Glass, China, Silver, etc.

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March 26th to 31st

Exhibition Monday and Tuesday, March 26th and 27th

Sale on Wednesday, March 28th, and following days at 2.30 o'clock

## WOOD BLOCK FOR PAVING TREMONT STREET OPPOSED

Commissioner Murphy Against Use on Account of Grade and Favors the Laying of Granite Blocks in Concrete Base

Whether Tremont Street from Boylston to Pleasant be paved with wood block or smooth, close-jointed granite on concrete base with Portland cement poured between the blocks is not finally decided. Mayor Curley gave a half promise that the wood block should be laid because several of the property holders in that stretch of street were represented at the hearing in his office by an attorney. Commissioner Murphy of the Department of Public Works, opposes paving with wood block on account of the grade.

When the Board of Street Commissioners held a hearing on the question of what material they should decree should be laid in Devonshire Street between Dock Square and Water Street, James H. Sullivan, engineer in charge of the highway, sewer and water division of the department of public works, spoke against wood block. He said wood block was all very well for perfectly level streets and where the traffic was not excessively heavy.

Manager Stebbins of the Boston Team Owners Association was at that hearing and he flatly opposed the petition for wood block. He said that if wood block were laid, in the winter time, and when the weather was wet the number of horses falling in the street would actually prove an obstacle to street traffic. Tremont Street was alluded to and its condition on slippery days described to the Street Commissioners.

The hearing disclosed that every interest having to do with horse-drawn vehicles and the society which aims to protect horses opposed the laying of wood block. Business interests in the street were divided, many of them asking for wood block on the ground of its being quieter. The street commissioners decided in favor of the wood. The condition of the street as a teaming thoroughfare during the winter justified the protests of the team owners and the humanitarians.

The condition of Washington Street which has worn out in less than 10 years and over which the city now has a law suit pending on the carrying out of the contractor's guarantee is urged as another reason why Tremont Street should be paved with smooth granite block. The objectors to the granite declare that School Street, pointed at as an example of grouted granite on concrete base, is far from noiseless.

Proponents of smooth granite point out Coolidge Corner, in Brookline, as a better example of smooth, close-jointed granite paving. It is declared that the School Street job, while good so far as durability is concerned, might have been made far smoother had the inspectors been insistent and more Portland cement used.

Mayor Curley, at the Tremont Street conference, said that he wanted to put down paving which would last 25 or 30 years. He said that wood block did not stand up this long and that the city which should do \$25,000,000 worth of paving in the next quarter century should put down paving that would last that long as it would be hard to expend more than \$1,000,000 a year in street work.

When the attorney for the property owners insisted on smooth-paving the Mayor apparently yielded somewhat, for he questioned Commissioner Murphy as to the comparative costs of wood block and granite block and when told that they were the same gave orders for Tremont street to be included in this year's paving program.

## MAYOR ASHLEY UPHOLD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Judge Hardy of the Superior Court has sustained the action of Mayor Charles S. Ashley in removing William T. Caswell from the licensing board, of which he had been appointed chairman late in December by the then Mayor Edward R. Hathaway a few days before the latter's term as Mayor expired.

## POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS

BEDFORD, Mass.—Attributing his action to "criticism and lack of support," Chief of Police Edward P. Kelley has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 15. With this resignation came that of Charles B. Phillips as special officer, and according to Chief Kelley others will follow.

## STEPS ARE TAKEN FOR THE CHELSEA STREET WIDENING

Chief Engineer of Street Commissioner Begins Measurements for the Proposed Work

Work preparatory to the actual widening of Chelsea Street, from City Square to Bunker Hill Street, in Charlestown, is being pushed by Frank O. Whitney, chief engineer of the Board of Street Commissioners. Engineer Whitney has a force of assistant engineers working now in Chelsea Street beyond Foss Street, making measurements of the street, taking figures and making new grade levels and securing accurate data regarding the amount of all properties to be taken this year by eminent domain by the Street Commissioners. About \$500,000 in all, it is estimated, will be required to make a 60-foot street of Chelsea Street between City Square and Bunker Hill Street. For the most part the thoroughfare is but 45 feet wide in this section at present.

The City Council made a first appropriation last year when \$100,000 was appropriated for the widening of the thoroughfare from City Square to Foss Street. The surveys were made and then the Street Commissioners made the formal takings after public hearing. The actual physical cutting down of abutting houses to permit of the street widening will be made this year from City Square to Foss Street. The street will be graded and the sidewalk laid. The paving will be done with smooth granite block grouted with cement and on an eight-inch concrete base.

The City Council has just voted a \$500,000 loan for radial highway work to be done this year by the Street Commission. It also has voted to borrow \$300,000 more for acceptance and laying out of smaller suburban streets. The council has given its approval to the setting aside of \$100,000 of the half million for continuing the work in Chelsea Street. It is estimated by Engineer Whitney that this additional \$100,000 will carry the work of condemning and buying property and setting aside sufficient for the grading and paving as far as the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Work of widening Chelsea Street from 45 feet to 60 feet is to be carried along on the easterly side of the thoroughfare between City Square and Apping Street. From Apping Street to the Navy Yard the land taking will be from the westerly side of the highway because of its changing direction and from the Navy Yard to Bunker Hill Street the land taking and widening operations will be continued on the west side because the city could not, if it desired, take any land from the Federal Government.

The engineers now at work are measuring all the buildings on the west side of Chelsea Street from Apping to the Navy Yard. They are making surveys of the property for the purpose of fixing the new street lines on that side as well as estimating the exact amount required. The street commissioner will make these land takings in about two months from Foss Street to the Navy Yard.

Engineer Whitney believes that the work of land taking, razing of buildings, grading to new lines, paving and sidewalk laying will be completed from City Square to Bunker Hill Street in two or three years. It will mean a great deal for Charlestown as well as facilitate the handling of much more traffic between Boston and Chelsea and Everett and other towns and cities to the northward.

## NEW JERSEY WAYS CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Tamulty Friday issued a statement assailing the "subtle methods of political manipulation" by which he declared a home rule bill including a provision for local option was defeated in the New Jersey State Legislature this week. He declared that Governor Edge, a Republican, "cannot remain indifferent in this matter without assuming full responsibility for his party's action in both houses of the Legislature."

## HARVARD UNION TO ELECT

Maj. Henry L. Higginson will remain president of the Harvard Union following the custom since the founding of the organization. Many prominent Harvard undergraduates and graduates are among the list of nominees from whom the officers will be elected on April 5. The nominations are, for vice-president, David Mason Little Walker '18 of Salem, George Richmond Jr. '18 of Salem, George Richmond Walker '18 of Brookline; for secretary, Lloyd Kirkham Garrison '19 of New York, N. Y., and Frederick Marcus Warburg '19 of New York, N. Y.

## Y. M. C. U. ORCHESTRAL CLUB

A concert was given last night by the Orchestral Club of the Boston Y. M. C. U. in Union Hall, 48 Boylston Street. The violins were William Libby, Edward Olstein and Foster F. Brown; flute, Morris G. Blumberg; cornet, Leslie V. Beetle and Eugene Batastine; oboe, George F. Randlett; clarinet, Herbert H. Jenney; trombone, Waldo C. Weatherbee; cello, Walter Charak; bass, William Boering; pianist, Mrs. W. C. Weatherbee.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

SINGING URGED  
AS OPERA IDEAL  
BY MR. AMATO

Baritone Says He Hopes Extreme Declamatory Methods of Modern Composers Will Go Out—Wagner Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"We may come day find," said Pasquale Amato, the Italian baritone, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that in order to have opera we must have singers. I make free to hope," he added, "that opera composers will not be allowed to keep on much longer writing roles in the extreme declamatory style, but will be compelled by the public to write, as Verdi and Wagner did, in a style that is suited to the singing voice."

Receiving his visitor at his Broadway apartment one morning when he was free from rehearsal duty, the artist discussed, general questions of singing and special problems of the baritone voice, as he has had experience with them at the Metropolitan Opera House and other places. He mentioned at the outset the great difficulty singers have with the roles of modern opera, not so much in performing the music as in preventing the music from spoiling their tone and technique. He explained that composers, going in for dramatic effects, have lost all regard for the convenience of the vocalist and have largely forgotten the pleasure of the listener.

He noted that the requirement of certain recent opera writers is not for true singing voices, but for shouting, scolding voices. Without referring to composers whom he meant by name, he indicated them as "those who demand that the voice shall sing long passages in its highest register, with all the brass instruments in the orchestra sounding against it."

Such composers, he pointed out, make singers of his own type an essential subject of exploitation; for in tragic opera they usually assign the harsh and cruel character who thwarts the purposes of the hero to the leading baritone, writing melody for him which brings out all his declamatory and dramatic powers, but which works at the same time against his vocal culture. "In spite of dramatic necessities," said he, "the voice of the baritone should be kept a singing voice. In this respect the example of the old masters, Mozart, Bellini, Donizetti and Verdi, should be followed today. When an artist interprets a role by one of these composers, he is practically taking a singing lesson. He has better command of his tone and technique at the end of a performance of one of their pieces than he had at the beginning. But after a performance of a modern opera, he often finds he has lost the very things he has been studying for, and he has to begin all over again to get his voice back where it was."

"In many of the roles recently written, an artist cannot think of his vocal method, since he is asked to sing but to shout. What he has been many years cultivating and controlling, he loses; and the next day he has to go all over his training to get his voice into proper shape again. That is one reason why people complain that they no longer hear singers in opera. It is almost a misfortune for beginners to have to perform some of the parts that are given them. Today, when an artist has a big dramatic scene, he has to make himself heard against trumpets and other brass instruments sounding in full blast. What can he do? We are gaining by this, perhaps, in expression and color, but we are doing great harm to singing."

By way of supporting his contention that modern composers should follow the example of the great opera writers of the past, he referred to the successful characterizing qualities of a typical old-school baritone part of Verdi's. "The role of Rigoletto," he remarked, "is as satisfactory as could be desired in range of feeling. It is full of sudden and sharply contrasted changes of sentiment, and yet the composer secures his expression with the singing voice always in mind. But I could mention roles of the present time in which the singing voice has no consideration, and in which melody for the baritone voice is written just as melody for a trombone or a tuba would be."

As proof that a composer today can write in conformity with the requirements of the singing voice, and still have an original melodic style, he referred to "Belléas and Mélisande" and his baritone role of Golaud, which he has sung in Italy, but not in the United States. His comment about this was: "Debussy's role of Golaud has not, I admit, opportunity for bel canto; nevertheless, it delights the artist who interprets it. It is as declamatory as need be, but it is in every way agreeable to the voice. I regard it as one of the most successful baritone roles in modern opera. The orchestral accompaniment has great variety of expression, without noise. The artist sings just as if he were talking; and he finds the music easy to perform, because there are few declamatory passages given to his high register. He does not have to shout against loud instruments; and unless he is looking for immense applause, he can take pleasure in the part from beginning to end."

Contrary to what anybody hearing him state these opinions might think,



Pasquale Amato

the baritone counts Wagner, as a vocal writer, right in with the old school, even describing the Wagnerian roles as bel canto in style. "Wagner," he declared, "can be sung like Mozart. Take Hans Sachs in 'Meistersinger'; it is a bel canto role, and so is Wolfram in 'Tannhäuser.' The title role in 'The Flying Dutchman' is pure bel canto. When singing in the last act of 'Tristan and Isolde,' I can apply all my Italian training; and I can use the same voice production in 'Parsifal' as in 'Rigoletto.' The practice that has grown up among singers of interpreting Wagner in a decidedly declamatory manner is not necessary. Artists have tried to modernize his roles, not always through their fault, perhaps, but through that of music directors. We have nothing in opera more beautiful than the bel canto of the second act of 'Tristan and Isolde.'"

Similar comment the artist made on Verdi's "Otello," an Italian opera which is commonly regarded as written under Wagnerian influence. Of this work, he said: "When Verdi writes a passage of declamato, it is always musical. The most important part of the role of Iago in this particular is the 'Credo.' Here you have singing declamation, but you do not have shouting. I could take that role every other night without inconvenience to my voice. Then there is the recital of the dream, in which Iago tries to work on the weakness of Otello. It has melody that is agreeable to the voice, and besides that it has appropriate expression."

As proof that declamatory methods do not deserve the place they have asserted in art, the baritone referred to the fact that they have never made any headway in education. "In the conservatory at which I studied in Italy," he noted, "we gave our time at first wholly to vocal production and musical history. It was a year and a half before we began to attach words to singing. When we were able to pronounce words properly with our singing voices, we were started on the classic opera roles. Speaking, declamation and acting entered into our studies, but modern declamatory singing was not recognized at all."

## CINCINNATI NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Plans are completed for a limited tour of Enrico Caruso, the tenor, in conjunction with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. Many managers west of New York have made efforts to secure bookings, but only three cities are included in the schedule: Cincinnati, O., May 1; Toledo, O., May 3; and Pittsburgh, Pa., May 5. At each concert the tenor will sing three arias.

At Music Hall Monday evening, March 19, Mme. Lina Cavallieri, soprano, and Lucien Muratore, tenor, gave a program of opera selections.

## KANSAS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The program has been announced for the recital at Lindsborg, April 8, by Eugene Ysaye, who will close the annual music festival of Bethany College. Mme. Galli-Curci will open the festival and the series of concerts will include the annual singing of "The Messiah" by the great chorus.

## INDIANAPOLIS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra appeared at the Murat Theater Thursday evening, March 8, playing the prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," Beethoven's sixth symphony, Sullivan-Kelley's "Aladdin," a Chinese Suite, Wagner's "Albion," with Emil Heerman soloist, and Dvorak's overture, "Humorist."

## ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There are probably few interested in English music who have not, at some time or other, wished that Sir Edward Elgar would try his hand at an opera. The consummation of this hope seems yet a long way off, but on March 20 one of the "turns" in the Chelsea Revue which is being produced at the Chelsea Palace will be an Elgar-Conder ballet arranged by Mrs. Christopher Lowther. Charles Conder was a delightful artist of the nineties who is known to the general public chiefly by his exquisite decoration of fans, and the subject of the new ballet is said to be based on "The Story of a Fan."

A new composer, Mr. Bernard van Dieren, has just fluttered the critical doves. At a concert given in Wigmore Hall, he provided a prefatory note written by Mr. Cecil Gray and Mr. Philip Heseltine, in which it was stated that van Dieren is the first composer since Bach to use a purely contrapuntal texture, implying that in his music the audience would find the culmination of the art of Palestrina, Bach, and Beethoven. This was too much for the critic of the important paper, who declared that omitting the first adjective, the only statement in the program which seemed true was—"a golden haze enveloped the whole orchestra."

Chamber concerts have been given by the London Trio, the London String Quartet and the organizers of the All-British concerts. For her violin recital at Aeolian Hall, Miss Daisy Kennedy arranged an exceptionally interesting program which included a Medtner nocturne, César Cui's "Oriental," and a berceuse by Melartin. Recitals have also been given by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Mr. Boris Lensky, Mr. Budden Morris, Mr. Adolf Rabbin, Mr. Edward Soerms and Misses Mary Ramsay and Gertrude Bleasdale (two pianos). A very large audience attended the concert given by the London Sunday School choir at the Albert Hall. Miss Agnes Nicholls and Mr. Robert Radford were the soloists.

In the foreword to Mr. Clifton Cooke's "Practical Singing" (Kegan Paul, 2s. 6d. net) Mr. Claude Landi, editor of the Musician's Looksheet, states that the fundamentals which the author strives to inculcate are sound, practical common sense, words a little startling perhaps when applied to anything connected with the teaching of singing. Few readers of Mr. Cooke's book will dispute his conclusions, however. They are the outcome of a long career as a teacher, and singers, like other people, quarrel less with rules than with their application.

The new light opera, "Young England," is being transferred from Daly's Theater to Drury Lane. Since the days of the Savoy there have been few genuine comic operas, and it is to be hoped that the success of the new work is an augury of more to come. "Young England" has been followed at Daly's by "The Maid of the Mountains," for which Mr. Harold Fraser-Simson has composed the music. It possesses the rarest thing in musical comedy—a completely coherent plot.

MANCHESTER, England.—Mr. Herbert Whitaker conducted the Manchester Vocal Society at the Tuesday mid-day concert. The program included a three-part song, "Strike Up, Neighbors," Thomas Weelkes, a lullaby for five voices, W. Byrd, two part songs, "The Fountain" and "Spanish Serenade" by Elgar, an unaccompanied anthem by Tchaikowsky and four pastorals (accompanied by piano and string quartet) by Walford Davies. Mr. Mark Hambourg also included some old pieces in his solo group at the Hallé concert: "The King's Hunting Jig," John Bull (1565-1628), pavane, William Byrd (1546-1643), and a suite in G major by Henry Purcell (1658-1708). The chief orchestral items were Beethoven's fifth symphony and the caprice Espagnole of Rimsky-Korsakov, conducted by Mr. Hubert Bath. Mr. Julius Harrison conducted the weekly "prom" and Bachmann recently gave a piano recital under the auspices of Brand Lane.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The Beecham opera season opened with a performance of Verdi's "Aida." The unpunctual received a severe lesson on the first night. Owing to the disturbance made by late-comers Sir Thomas Beecham, with the warm approval of the audience, stopped the orchestra and ordered the doors leading to the stalls to be closed until the end of the first act. The repertoire for the first week includes "Louise," "Tristan and Isolde," "La Bohème," "Boris Godounov" and "Madame Butterfly." Mr. Julian Clifford conducted the concert given by the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and the soloists were Miss Mabel Nanson and Mr. Albert Sammons.

LIVERPOOL, England.—Mr. Eugene Goossens conducted the Philharmonic concert. The soloists were Miss Lillian Burgess and Mr. Arthur Catterall, who played the Brahms violin concerto.

LEEDS, England.—The Leeds Symphony Orchestra played an interesting program at the Saturday orchestral concert; it included Moussorgsky's fantasy, "Une nuit sur le Mont Chauve," with César Franck's symphonic variations for piano and orchestra (Mr. Herbert Johnson, pianist), both these works being performed for the first time in Leeds. Miss Elsie Suddaby was the vocalist.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Mr. Eugene Goossens took the place of Sir Thomas Beecham at the Hallé concert. Miss Yvonne Astruc was the violinist and the program included Tchaikowsky's symphony "Pathétique," Debussy's "L'après midi d'un

faune" and Chabrier's rhapsody España. A season of grand opera under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham will be given at the King's Theater from March 5 to 31.

## PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Muck, gave the last and the most satisfactory concert in its series of five with Elena Gerhardt as soloist. In place of the lugubrious lyric anatomy of melancholy presented with the Philadelphia Orchestra two days before, when the remarkable lieder-singer gave the five Kindertotenlieder of Brahms after four songs of Beethoven, she sang "Die Kraft Versagt" from Goetz's "Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung," and Hugo Wolf's "Der Freund," "Verborgene Welt" and "Erlebe." The Goetz aria in the execution was raised to a plane considerably higher than the respectable mediocrity of the composer's conception—but the singer only came completely into her own with the shorter songs, to which she gave her whole being with fervor and communicative rapture. Such a forceful projection of the composer's sentiment gave one to feel again how much it means when the artist cares supremely not for the ego, not for the recalls, not for the effusive superlatives of admirers or a gaudy to run to the cab at the stage door—but for the essential purport of the music. The song "Verborgene Welt" bids the profane stand afar, and she sang it as it should be sung, with voice and imagination outward-bound on a flood tide of feeling. The rest of the program was the rippling Mozart symphony in D which Koehel numbers 385; the "Chorale St. Anthony" variations of Brahms purporting to proceed from Haydn's thematic material; and the introduction and bacchanale from "Tannhäuser." The Brahms variation, wherein the violins trippingly descend as in the paces of a minuet, elicited delighted comment on the quality of the leaders of the string choir and reminded one that the best instruments are indispensable for the production of that wonderful tone, warm and clear as a moteless sunbeam.

Luther Conradi, sensitive and sensitive in the playing of Chopin, gave one of his rare piano recitals; the Schmidt Quartet on the same evening concluded their series of Witherspoon Hall performances with Dvorak's string quartet in E flat, opus 51, César Franck's piano and violin sonata, folk music of Scandinavia arranged by the cellist Hermann Sandby for instrumental uses, and Schumann's piano quintet. The pianist was Aurelio Giorni, an approved pupil of Scamatti, whom Padewski has lauded. Oscar G. Sonneck devoted a lecture recital to the precocious near-genius Guillaume Leken; a young girl, Idette Feinmann, doing very well with the piano accompaniment in a violin and piano sonata for which Thaddeus Rich handled the violin, and in the unfinished piano quartet. Nicholas Douthy, with admirable enunciation and ripeness of scholarship, presented a program of English and American songs, identifying the composers—Horsman, Quilter, Ronald, Coleridge-Taylor, Nevin, MacDowell, Burleigh, Cadman, and others, with a fitting foreword.

The Philadelphia Orchestra's program began with six excerpts from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," "Orphée" and "Armide," very well played and very well received. For they were performed not as though they dealt with chilly marmoreal abstractions, but as though the dramatic personae they supported were creatures of flesh and blood. Hans Kinder, first cellist of the orchestra, played Eugen d'Albert's euphonious cello concerto in C, opus 2, with elasticity of technique and of temperament, winning fine recalls thereby, and—still better—a thoughtful respect for his prowess upon the strings and the maturing philosophy of his art. Richard Strauss' tone-poem, "Ein Heldenleben," was the finale, and Thaddeus Rich, the concertmaster, played the long and complicated cadenza for the astonished violin with masterful facility.

## CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Miss Marie Kaiser, soprano from Kansas City and later of New York, descended upon Chicago, March 14, in order to give a recital at the Ziegfeld Theater. She offered a program of vocal compositions made up largely of songs in English, but one which also contained a few lyrics in German and in French. The principal feature of interest in the entertainment lay in the fact that Miss Kaiser reversed the procedure of most of her recital-giving colleagues, by singing the English pieces badly, and the foreign ones fairly well. That her understanding of the art of program-making is still somewhat rudimentary was to be gathered from the circumstance that one of her offerings was a comic song about an admiral who wanted to marry a damsel. On the following evening the Chicago Madrigal Club, a choral organization which has enjoyed a prosperous existence for many seasons, gave a concert in Central Music Hall which afforded evident pleasure to the people who packed the hall to hear it.

At the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, March 16-17, the

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principal excitements were to be discovered in the vocal activities of Mme. Alma Gluck. That lady elected to be heard in the once-popular air, "Rose Softly Blooming," from Spohr's opera "Azor und Zemire," and in one from Glinka's "Russian and Ludmila" as well as in some Russian songs by Rachmaninow, Moussorgsky and Rimsky-Korsakov. It cannot be said with truth that Mme. Gluck's efforts made a great sensation. Her intonation was occasionally inexact and her voice lacked the charm and the purity which once distinguished it. The piece by Glinka exacted considerable bravura and this the interpreter of it accomplished only moderately well. The orchestra performed with its customary virtuosity the "Spring" overture by Goldmark—the selection of this is as comfortable a harbinger of vernal things as the appearance of the first robin—the fourth symphony by Schumann, Glère's symphonic poem, "Les Sirenes" and Glazounow's "Carnaval" overture.

On the evening of the same day a concert was presented in Orchestra Hall by the American Choral Society. Having learned from the happy experiences of the Glee Club of the Chicago Association of Commerce—that organization which in a recent concert sold out every seat in a recent concert by the simple expedient of engaging Mme. Galli-Curci to sing some solos in it—that there is nothing like a famous singer to coax people to the windows of the box office, it elected Lucien Muratore to the position that his distinguished colleague in Mr. Campanini's company had occupied before. There was an extensive gathering, but Mr. Muratore's drawing power was not to be put into comparison with the lady who had thrilled the house with "Caro nome" and other delectable tidbits from the coloratura repertory. But Mr. Muratore evoked extraordinary excitement from an audience whose fervor for the Entente Allies became so unassuageable that it forced the tenor to sing the "Marseillaise" twice and rose to those occasions in the most literal sense with much more alacrity than most audiences exhibit when "The Star Spangled Banner" is offered to their ears.

There was the usual glut of music on Sunday, March 18. Fritz Kreisler attracted an immense gathering to the Auditorium. He played with his customary beauty of tone and musical feeling a program that contained nothing that he has not made familiar before—a program made up largely of those transcriptions by Cartier, Dittersdorf and others which apparently are so dear to the Austrian violinist's heart. He plays them with captivating skill, yet it would be pleasant to hear him in bigger and in newer things. A new singer—Mme. Edna de Lima—solicited the admiration of an assemblage in the Illinois

Theater on the same afternoon. She disclosed a pretty voice and a pleasant, if not a gripping, manner of exploiting it.

Evan Williams, an oratorio singer who never had been heard in a Chicago recital before that which he offered the public on Sunday, attracted many people to Orchestra Hall. This vocalist often has evoked admiration for his labors in the interpretation of sacred compositions. He was in good voice only at the beginning of the concert which is under discussion here, for having sung "Sound an Alarm" with vociferous enthusiasm at the opening of the program, Mr. Williams made the disconcerting discovery later on that he had no voice left to sound anything else.

## ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fritz Kreisler, violinist, made his second appearance here this season in a concert given at the Odeon on the night of March 2. The program consisted of the Vivaldi concerto in C major and the Vieuxtemps concerto in F sharp minor and two groups of short pieces.

A campaign has been started here to raise \$11,000 to cover the deficit of the Symphony Orchestra for the present season. According to the comparative statement of income and expenditures, the year's deficit is about \$36,000, but there is a fund of \$25,000 available, leaving \$11,000 to be raised by subscription. The total income for the year was approximately \$59,000 and the expenses were \$95,000.

The orchestra, according to officials, has had the most prosperous year in its history, the income being about \$9000 larger than in any previous year, but the expenditures also were heavier because of adding 10 new members to the orchestra and because of the bringing here of many noted soloists. It is expected the entire amount will be raised without difficulty before the end of March.

Heavy sales of boxes have been announced for the Boston-National Grand Opera Company, which will appear here at the Odeon for four nights, beginning April 10. The four performances to be given here will be, "Tosca," "La Bohème," "Madame Butterfly," and "Aida."

The Symphony Orchestra season here will close Sunday, March 25, with a popular concert. At the regular concerts on March 16 and 17, a Tchaikowsky program was given, as follows:

Overture, fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet"; symphony No. 5 in E minor, op. 64; suite No. 3 in G major, op. 55.

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## PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION THE MEETING TOPIC

Harvard Teachers Association Hears Various Phases of School Work Discussed by a Number of Speakers

Opening the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association this afternoon in the new lecture hall of Harvard University, Frank V. Thompson, the president, and assistant superintendent of public schools in Boston, spoke of the great increase in the service rendered by public school education in the last 10 years. The cost has increased 50 per cent in that same time, but it was justified, he said, by reason of the kinds of education offered, education which does not force the same thing upon all pupils whether they can profit by it or not, but education which seeks to meet the need of each individual child and youth in the community. This has found expression in vocational and prevocational schools, special classes for special needs, simplification, and at the same time enrichment of courses, standardization, and so on.

Dr. Frank W. Ballou, director of the department of educational investigation and measurement in the Boston schools, read a paper on the making of a school budget. The first condition of successful budget making, he said, is a knowledge of the amount of money available for school purposes during the financial year for which the budget is made. In order that this may be known the tax rate must be fixed. If the tax rate is fixed and if the school committee possesses the appropriating power as it should, the schools can rely on a judicious appropriation, and the school officials can carry out from year to year a systematic educational policy.

The second condition, he said, is a knowledge of the annual costs of the several school activities over a period of years. This requires a detailed system of accounting. The third condition is an amount of time for making the budget estimates commensurate with the difficulty and importance of the problem. The fourth is a clear definition of the authority and responsibility of those who make the budget estimates. The fifth and final condition of effective budget making is the general recognition that making a school budget is primarily an educational function and as such should be directed and supervised by educators.

"For the same reason that the School Committee, rather than any department of the City Government, is given the power of appropriating school money, the superintendent should be given the authority for supervising the preparation of the school budget," he said. "Many of these essential conditions exist in Boston and in other cities. Fortunately is that city in which all are to be found because the successful making of a school budget is the first step in a sound financial administration of a system of public education."

Other features of the program were a paper on "Economies in High School Organization" by Myron W. Richardson, headmaster of the Girls High School, Boston, and a talk on the "Teacher's Three-fold Purpose" by Henry Turner Bailey.

The annual dinner of the association is to take place this evening at the Hotel Brunswick and is to be followed by addresses by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts on "Public Taxation and Public Education"; George W. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on "Business Organization and School Organization"; and Dr. David Snedden, former commissioner of education for Massachusetts, now professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University, who is to speak on "The Internal Reform of Education." George W. Coleman will be toastmaster.

## SUFFRAGISTS PLAN FOR BIG MEETING

Suffragists' throughout Greater Boston are planning to make the annual meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Monday evening, the most successful meeting of the organization since its founding in 1901.

After reports of the various committees and nine affiliated leagues in Greater Boston have been read and officers elected for the ensuing year, the members and guests will listen to addresses in honor of Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw, one of the organizers of the association and president until last month.

Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, chairman of the executive board of the association, will preside and the speakers for the evening will include Mrs. Maud Wood Park, former executive secretary of the association and now of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, honorary vice-president of the association, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

**CHILE IS PROSPEROUS**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The prosperous condition of Chile has lately been manifested in various ways, says Commerce Reports. The number of depositors in the National Savings Bank increased during 1916 by 11.8 per cent and the deposits by 16.8 per cent over 1915, the gain in deposits amounting to about \$3,000,000 United States currency.

## JUDGE PROPOSES FIGHTING LEGION OF PROBATIONERS

St. Paul Jurist, Who Has Saved Many From Prison, Says They Would Make Brave Soldiers

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A fighting legion, made up of men who have been sentenced to prison, but who have been placed on probation, may be organized in St. Paul in case of war with Germany.

Judge Grier M. Orr of the criminal branch of the District Court is the originator of the idea. Judge Orr has saved more than 300 young men from prison by giving them suspended sentences. He regards these probationers as "his boys," and requires them to report to him every month.

"Nearly every one of these men would be glad to enlist," said Judge Orr. "It would give them a chance to beat back—to regain their self-respect. And they are men who are not afraid of anything on earth."

"They make good fighting men. All they would require is a leader. They would follow to the end of the world a man in whom they had confidence. They would face any peril without flinching, as they want an opportunity to show the world they are not all bad."

One of Judge Orr's probationers enlisted in a Minnesota regiment at the beginning of the Mexican trouble and went to the border as a private. He explained to officers of the regiment before he enlisted the fact that he was under suspended sentence, and left the State with Judge Orr's permission.

"A month after he left, I got a letter from this man," said Judge Orr. "He told me some of his comrades had taunted him with his past life. He stood up to it like a man, however, and before long he was made a corporal, and then a sergeant."

"He told me on his return that most of the men who had laughed at him had served guard house sentences for various offenses. My probationer, according to officers of the regiment, made a model soldier."

Mr. Raker writes that while he and several representatives of Oregon have discussed the different phases of the opening several times with Director Davis, Commissioner Tallman and others, and have been able to advance the date of the opening at least 30 days, so that the successful contestants for the lands can put in their crops this year, they have not been successful in having the full payment, which will amount to \$190, eliminated from all who register, and to only require this fee from the winners in the drawing by numbered cards.

After making the first payment, which will amount to about \$200, there will be no other payment for five years, except the yearly maintenance and operation charges and the general rules for making homestead entries.

"Tracts may be secured in units of 40 and 80 acres, not more nor less, unless there be some small fractions adjoining."

The additional charge to the amount named will be the fees and land company, which will be \$18 for 80 acres and \$9.50 for 40 acres. In addition to this there will be a charge for filing in the local land offices and the cost of preparing the papers."

**BUILDING BOOM IN DETROIT NOW IN PROGRESS**  
DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit is the scene of more construction work in proportion to the population than any city in the world, says the Free Press. This condition applies not alone to the day, but it has been in evidence for fully five years, even in times when other cities were hard hit by business depression.

Building in Detroit is not restricted to any particular kind or class. A structure that is upward of 33 stories in height is well along and others from eight to a dozen or more stories are under way. New factory buildings are going up as rapidly as the materials can be secured and the men found for the assembly. Other factories are putting up additions.

In all of the many residential sections, and nowadays these are beyond the three-mile circle, apartments, double and single residences are being built with all of the speed that is possible when quality is considered.

**WYOMING HOMESTEAD LAND IS TAKEN UP**  
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The Cheyenne land office now leads all others in the State for the amount of land taken up under the new 640-acre homestead law, says the Leader. Nearly 700,000 acres have been taken up by applicants since the act went into effect. This is exclusive of the land taken up under the 320-acre act and the 160-acre act.

There promises to be no decrease in the number of people wanting the land. In fact, every week more ranchers and townpeople are applying. It almost looks as though a "back to the land" movement is actively started and Cheyenne may lose a number of her citizens the latter part of the year.

## OFFICIALS PLAN FOR CLEAN-UP WORK IN BOSTON

Committee and Department Heads to Cooperate in the Campaign to Begin on April 30 and End on May 12

Complete cooperation between the street cleaning and sanitary service of the department of public works of Boston and the Clean-Up and Paint-Work Committee during the coming cleaning-up campaign from April 30 to May 12 is being arranged by the officials of both organizations. Joseph J. Norton, supervisor of the street cleaning and sanitary service of the city, is completing arrangements to put his whole force at the disposal of the Clean-Up Campaign Committee during that period of extra activity.

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works, says: "To expedite the collection of all refuse from the premises extra teams will be put at work in each district of the sanitary service. There are many ways in which citizens and householders, in particular, may help city officials in keeping the streets and passageways clean. The chief method is by observing rigidly, not only the intent of the city ordinances, but the letter as well."

"While, as a matter of police power," says Commissioner Murphy, "it is the duty of the police to enforce the ordinances, every citizen should have enough pride to make the ordinances almost superfluous."

Upon Supervisor Norton falls the bulk of the work and he is preparing to place all of his men and teams in operation all over the city and at the same time employ extra men and teams, where necessary. He declares that "clean-up campaigns need more than a week or 10 days' effort once a year to secure the desired result."

"While the Public Works Department will do its part in the coming campaign to assist the Clean-Up Committee," he said yesterday, "what is wanted by the officials of the department is an all-the-year-around campaign. Educate the householder, whether the owner of the property or not, to give the collector weekly the accumulations of rubbish and waste that gather in the cellar, yard or alley. If this is done, the necessity of the once a week campaign every year could be dispensed with and the result would be a cleaner Boston."

"In the clean-up campaign last year the employees of the street cleaning and sanitary service removed about 6000 cubic yards of municipal waste and arrangements have been made this year, in order to expedite collection, to put at work extra carts, in each district. All refuse when put in barrels or securely bundled will be taken if placed on the premises so it can be easily removed. Such refuse as furniture, bedding, mortar, bricks and the like, usually refused, will be taken during the clean-up campaign. Under no consideration must ashes or similar material be dumped on the street and this material should be placed in barrels which are easily handled."

In most cities, street-cleaning and sanitary inspectors are special officers, with authority to arrest when they witness violations of the ordinances and while this is not the case in Boston, our Police Department should be requested to be more active against violators. It might be well to ask the School Committee to allow a representative of this service to talk with the children regarding the necessity of clean streets, yards and alleys; the civic or neighborhood organizations should, through talks or printed matter bring before their members the ordinances regarding the use of public highways and if the money is available an advertising campaign in the newspapers and motion picture houses might be advisable."

## INDIANA SUFFRAGE WOMEN ORGANIZE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A comprehensive plan to develop a "voting" interest among the women of Indianapolis before the special election next September to choose delegates to the Indiana Constitutional Convention was formed at a recent meeting of the Indianapolis branch of the Woman's Franchise League, says the News. The plan contemplates the formation of a city-wide organization among the women, to bring out as large a percentage of the women voters at the election as possible. The organization will strive to work only for the special election next September and proposes to influence every woman in the city with the right of franchise to vote on that day.

**ISLAND FOR ARMOR PLANT**  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Charles, Mo., and Clinton, Ia., have presented their qualifications as possible sites for the \$11,000,000 armor-plate plant which the United States Government will erect at a hearing held before the Navy Committee at Hotel Jefferson here, says the Globe-Democrat. Clinton will offer the Government free an island of 1600 acres in the Mississippi River if that city is chosen as the site of the plant.

**RATE INCREASE ASKED**  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Louisiana railroads operating west of the Mississippi River have filed with the Railroad Commission a tariff naming the commodity rates which they desire to apply to points in Louisiana west of the Mississippi River and between points in Louisiana west of the Mississippi River and Mississippi River crossings, says the item.

## BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

Miss Frieda Hempel, soprano, appears in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, giving a recital of songs and arias, with Conrad V. Bos as her accompanist. Her program is as follows:

"Qual farfalla" and "Come, Beloved," Handel; "Die Forelle," Schubert; "Der Nussbaum," Schumann; "Der Kuss," Beethoven; "Vergiliches Ständchen," Brahms; "Casta diva," Bellini; "Cradle Song," Humperdinck; "The Nightingale," Alabiet; "The Mousetrap," Wolf; "Gretel," Pfitzner; "Phyllis Has Such Charming Graces," old English; "Deep River," Burleigh; "When I Was Seventeen," old Swedish; "Blue Danube" waltz, Strauss.

Miss Laeta Hartley will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall, Monday afternoon, March 26. Her program is as follows:

Rhapsodie, op. 119, and waltz, No. 15, Brahms; gavotte, Glück-Brahms; variations, Schreker; Mendelssohn; fantasia, op. 49, nocturne and scherzo in B flat minor, Chopin; "Près de la mer," Arensky; "cracovienne fantastique," Paderewski; "La valse des cloches," Ravel; "Caché-cache," Piarre; "Mystère," Grieg; concert étude, MacDowell.

Two numbers on the program to be given by Miss Claire Forbes, pianist, Miss Barbara Werner, violinist, and Charles de Mailly, flutist, Wednesday afternoon, March 28, will introduce the harpsichord instead of the piano. These numbers are a sonata by Marcello and a sonata by Couperin. The works to be presented are the following:

Sonata, Leku; Misses Forbes and Werner; Sonata, Marcello; Miss Forbes and Mr. de Mailly; Sonata, Couperin; Misses Werner and Forbes and Mr. de Mailly; Sonata, Piarre; Misses Forbes and Werner.

Miss Hedwig Schroeder, pianist, of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, will give a recital in Jordan Hall Thursday evening, March 29, presenting the following selections:

Pastorale and scherzo, Scarlatti; rhapsodie in B minor, Brahms; andante in A flat major, allegro moderato in F minor and impromptu, No. 4, Schubert; scherzo in B minor, mazurka in F sharp minor, impromptu in A flat major, étude in C minor and grande valse in A flat major, Chopin; "Brilliantes" and "Jardin sous la pluie," Debussy; "Au Concert," Borodin; marche nuptiale and scène du carnaval, Grieg.

Joseph Malkin, violoncellist, will appear as soloist in the Symphony concerts of March 30 and 31, taking part in a performance of the Dvorak concerto for violoncello and orchestra in B minor, op. 104. The program includes Haydn's symphony in C major, B. & H. No. 90, No. 3, Rite of Biedermeier catalogue; four dance pieces of Rameau's, arranged by Kretschmar; Handel's concerto grosso in D major, No. 21, catalogue; as op. 6, No. 10, arranged by Seiffert.

On Saturday afternoon, March 31, in Jordan Hall, Eddy Brown, violinist, will give a recital with L. T. Gruenberg as his accompanist. He will play the following program:

Sonata, op. 47, "Kreutzer," Beethoven; Scotch fantasia, Bruch; nocturne, Chopin-Auer; caprice, No. 22, Paganini-Brown; rondino, Beethoven-Kreisler; little caprice, Hummel; tambourin chinois, Kreisler; Spanish dance, A minor, Sarasate; caprice, No. 24, Paganini-Behm.

Karl Muck will show his powers as a choral conductor in the pension fund concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 1. Using a chorus assembled by A. T. Davison from Harvard University and Radcliffe College, he will present a motet by Bach, "I Wrestle and Pray," without accompaniment; and the Brahms "Song of Destiny," with orchestra. The conductor will bring forward at this concert a piece for organ and orchestra—Rheingard's theme and variations, op. 150, with J. P. May, shall as the soloist. His other selections will be from Wagner's works, comprising the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde," the prelude to "Parsifal," Richter's arrangements of music from the "Ring" drama, and the "Tannhäuser" overture.

The fourth of the Concerts Gaudios, at which music of the time of Marie Antoinette will be presented, is to be given on the afternoon of April 2, in Steiner Hall. Explanatory comment on the program will be made by Louis J. Mercier of Harvard University.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, will play three sonatas at their recital in Jordan Hall, Monday afternoon, April 2. The program is as follows: "Sonata in B flat, major; sonata in C minor, op. 30, Beethoven; sonata in A major, Franck."

Miss Frances Nevin gives a recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, April 5, at 3 o'clock, interpreting Wagner's opera, "Parsifal." She will be assisted by John Hermann Loud, organist.

Ignace Paderewski, pianist, appears in recital in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, April 7, at half past two o'clock. His program comprises the Brahms variations and fugue on a theme by Handel, Beethoven's sonata in E flat major, op. 27, Schumann's "Carnaval" and a group of Chopin pieces—ballade in F minor, three études, nocturne in G major, mazurka and scherzo in B flat minor.

The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer conductor, will present Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" on the evening of Sunday, April 8, at 7:30 o'clock, in Symphony Hall, with the following soloists: Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; Miss Alma Beck, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; Clarence Whitehill, bass.

Mme. Gertrude Auld, soprano, appears in Steiner Hall on the evening of Thursday, April 12, presenting a program of folk songs, with Harry Gilbert as her accompanist. The singer is said to have in her repertory songs of the Serbian, Sicilian, Greek, Dutch, Hungarian, Japanese, French, Moorish, English and Russian people.

Miss Eleanor Brigham, pianist, appears in Steiner Hall on the evening of Monday, April 9, at 8:30 o'clock, presenting the following program:

Beethoven, sonata in B flat, op. 22; Schumann, "Papillons"; Glinka-Balakirev, "The Lark"; Paganini-Schumann, caprice in E flat, "Poème des Montagnes."

On Saturday afternoon, April 14, in Jordan Hall, Oliver Denton will present a piano program that comprises the MacDowell "Eroica" sonata and "New England Idylls" and works by Liszt and other composers.

Mischa Elman, violinist, will appear in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, April 15.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 18, in Jordan Hall, Mrs. Kalova Ondrick, violinist, Mrs. Bernice Fisher, Butler, soprano, and Miss Claire Forbes, pianist, give a concert, presenting a violin sonata by Oscar Nedbal and songs and piano pieces largely of the Russian school.

The second concert of the Choral Music Society is scheduled to be given in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, April 25. Works by Chadwick, Parker, Bantock, Rousseau, Ducas, Foote, Shuk, Helsted and Converse, and Russian songs of the people are announced as the program.

An important choral performance in preparation for the last of the season is that of the Cecilia Society, Chalmers Clifton conductor, to be given in Symphony Hall on the evening of Thursday, May 3, with the "Dampnation of Faust," by Berlioz, as the program. The Cecilia chorus will be assisted by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men and soloists as follows:

Mme. Sundelius, soprano; Lambert Murphy, tenor; G. Roberts Lunge, baritone, and Léon Rother, bass. The proceeds of the concert will be contributed to the Red Cross fund.

Because the Band from the Trenches has been delayed in making its visit to the United States, the manager of the organization for Boston announces that no date can at present be fixed for the Mechanics Hall concerts.

**CHINA MAIL COMPANY TO BUILD MORE SHIPS**  
VICTORIA, B. C.—Look Tin Ell, president of the China Mail Steamship Company, said here that \$8,000,000 of a proposed \$10,000,000 increase in capitalization of the company has been subscribed by Chinese in the United States to buy four or five more steamers, says the Colonist.

## Reduction Sale Lamson & Hubbard

### Afternoon and Evening Wraps

### Reduced to One-Half Their Original Selling Price

We have about 50 handsome Afternoon and Evening Wraps that were purchased from the importers for our Newport store, but arrived too late to be placed on sale so they were returned to us for disposal.

Every garment in the entire lot is strictly up to date and suitable for Spring Wear.

The following describes only a few of these beautiful garments, but enough to indicate the great opportunity to our customers.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Old rose and butter color, brocaded white crepe lining, white fox collar, \$265.00.<br>Reduced to \$130.00                      | 1 Black chiffon, velvet collar and cuffs of skunk dyed racoon, lining of mauve colored quilted satin, \$185.00. Reduced to \$95.00                  |
| 1 Jade green yellow—gold ends—trimmed with Kolinsky fur, \$400.00. Reduced to \$190.00  | 1 Turquoise Georgette bengaline brocade in gold, old gold Georgette satin lining, gray fox collar and cuffs, \$355.00. Reduced to \$175.00          |
| 1 Black chiffon velvet, lined with black and white brocaded satin, collar and cuffs of Hudson seal, \$250.00. Reduced to \$100.00 | 1 Midnight blue velvet, lining of pearl gray, satin, collar and cuffs of chinchilla squirrel, \$265.00. Reduced to \$135.00                         |
| 1 Tapestry blue, changeable lining, collar and cuffs of genuine ermine, \$375.00.<br>Reduced to \$140.00                          | 1 Peacock blue chiffon velvet, lined in gold, pink and silver satin, gray wolf collar, \$145.00. Reduced to \$75.00                                 |
| 1 Kelly green chiffon velvet, collar, cuffs and border of Sable squirrel, \$425.00.<br>Reduced to \$200.00                        | 1 Callot model evening wrap, pink Georgette satin brocaded in gold, lining of taupe chiffon over gold, taupe fox collar, \$390. Reduced to \$150.00 |
| 1 Black velvet, lined with pearl gray satin, border and collar mole dyed cone, \$220.00.<br>Reduced to \$95.00                    | 1 Georgette model, black chiffon velvet, black lace trimmed, lining of black and silver brocade, Kolinsky, \$320.00. Reduced to \$140.00            |
| 1 Purple velvet, lined with satin, natural lynx collar and cuffs, \$185.00. Reduced to \$80.00                                    | 1 American beauty, lining of old rose taffeta, collar and cuffs of taupe, worth \$225.00.<br>Reduced to \$115.00                                    |
| 1 White chiffon velvet, embroidered in silver, trimmed with taupe wolf, \$425.00.<br>Reduced to \$200.00                          | 1 Purple brocade, lining of purple chiffon over lavender satin, marten collar and cuffs, \$260.00.<br>Reduced to \$130.00                           |
| 1 Olive green, velvet self collar, satin lining, trimming of mole dyed cone, \$175.00.<br>Reduced to \$85.00                      | 1 Pastel blue over-cape of Hudson seal, lining pink quilted satin, \$250.00. Reduced to \$125.00  |

92 Bedford Street, Boston

## DRY FORCES TO RUN A FORMER LIQUOR HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The temperance forces of Hop Bottom, Susquehanna County, have purchased the Valley View Hotel there and will conduct it as a temperance hotel, says the North American. Two years ago the town went dry.

The hotel was purchased by the Valley View Association, organized by citizens at a meeting held in Loomis Hall, and the owner of the property has deeded it to the association trustees. More than half of the shares in the association were sold at the initial meeting, and the holders are members of all creeds and in varied walks of life.

The hotel is of modern construction and suitably located for the accommodation of travelers. Among its features will be a community room for gatherings of townspeople.

E. M. Loomis is president of the association. The other officers are: Miss Candace Brown, vice-president; W. F. Barron, secretary, and F. L. Van Gordon, treasurer. The trustees are Joseph West, J. S. Hettes and E. W. Johnson. The managers of the hotel property are Miss Melia Brown, Mrs. J. S. Hettes and D. W. Wright.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
SYMPHONY HALL  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 1, at 3:30  
CONCERT  
In Aid of Pension Fund  
Boston Symphony Orchestra  
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor  
With the Generous Assistance of the Radcliffe Choral Society and Harvard University Glee Club (200 Voices)  
DR. A. T. DAVISON, Conductor  
Tickets 2.00, 1.50 and 1.00 Now

JORDAN HALL  
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 28, AT 3  
Recital French Ensemble Music  
**Claire FORBES**  
BARBARA WERNER, Viola  
CHARLES DE MAILLY, Flute  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.  
JORDAN HALL  
MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 26, AT 3  
Piano Recital  
**Laeta Hartley**  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25, AT 3:30  
**Frieda Hempel**  
(Celebrated Soprano Met. Opera Co.)  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Now.  
JORDAN HALL  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 31, AT 3  
EDDY BROWN  
Viola Recital  
Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, at Symphony Hall.  
JORDAN HALL  
MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, AT 3  
HAROLD JACQUES  
**Bauer Thibaud**  
Tickets 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.  
SYMPHONY HALL  
Saturday Afternoon, April 7, at 3:30  
**PADEREWSKI**  
Tickets \$1 to \$2.50. Now.

## SPOKANE HOPES TO GET A SMELTER

SPOKANE, Wash.—"I am absolutely convinced that a smelter company can be induced to come to Spokane," said Sidney Norman, vice-president of the Northwest Mining Association, at the meeting at the Hotel Spokane, says the Chronicle.

This question came up on the proposal from Frank Allen that a committee of five men should be appointed by the association to consider the smelter subject, this appointment having been requested by the Northwest Mining Convention in one of its resolutions.

It was decided that President G. B. Dennis should take a week in which to select the best possible committee. President Dennis also will appoint a committee to assist in securing in Spokane a plant that will be able to test ores in ton lots. This also was requested by the mining convention.



## SHOES FOR SPRING

Every Sorosis Shop is now ready to show you new and attractive models for the coming season.

Designs that show clear marks of exclusiveness—of beauty and of individuality.

Styles for every usage, for evening, dress or sport wear, and all moderately priced.

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A. E. LITTLE & COMPANY  
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## CARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE INDUSTRIES

Member of Massachusetts Board of Labor Says There Is No Greater Preparedness Than Attention to Their Needs

"There is no greater preparedness the United States can work for than to give its best care to the women and children in industry" so that as a class they shall be contented and happy and loyal to the country that makes this happiness and contentment possible. This is the conviction of Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, recently reappointed as a member of the State Board of Labor and Industries, which position she has filled since its formation about four years ago and who in this capacity has ample opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with industrial conditions throughout Massachusetts.

Asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to state in a word the purpose of the board which she represents, Mrs. Dewey said, "Our work is the policing of the industries of the State for the enforcement of laws relating to hours and conditions. We don't touch the question of wages, nor could we propose legislation calling for such an improvement as the establishment of the eight-hour day for women in industry, though personally, of course, I am heartily in favor of such an enactment."

"What we do is to investigate the conditions under which employees work, see that the laws relating to those conditions are enforced, and where new laws are evidently needed, we make an attempt to get such laws passed. The records of the Legislature show, however, that most of the measures and to my mind the most important measures, giving greater protection to women and children which the board has asked the Legislature to grant the Legislature has not seen fit to pass."

"A special work has been to study the conditions under which women and children work and as far as possible to have them improved. Every man on the board has been most generous in his interest in these particular problems and shown himself ready to take them up and act on them as quickly as possible. But, of course, lack of support from the Legislature has been a serious handicap."

"For a long time we have been introducing bills which required lockers and dressing rooms for women. This is a real necessity in those industries where changes of clothing must be made. Under present conditions, women change their dresses in open rooms, dodging around machinery, and then hang them on the walls, where they often become very damp. Finally, a law was passed, but it was so amended as to require lockers and dressing rooms only when the change of clothing was to be complete. In most industries women do not have to make such a change, and so we are practically still in the same position as we were before."

"I believe thoroughly that the same standards of cleanliness should be required in factories as we insist upon in our homes, but it seems difficult to make people in general realize this. And even such legislation as we have on this subject is so written, and intentionally written, as to make it almost impossible in some cases for the board to do anything to remedy conditions. For instance the law may say that the employer is to provide proper sanitary facilities, but it is left to him to interpret what the word 'proper' means. It seems to me that the words 'proper' and 'adequate' are two words that should never be inserted in modern legislation."

"Then there is always the question of when employees should be allowed a rest. The State has a law granting a 20-minute rest period at noon to workers in factories and workshops, but many of the most dangerous industries are exempt from this ruling. As for stores, restaurants, etc., there is no law whatever regarding a noon period in them, so that employees are left entirely to the mercy of the employer in these places. It is a matter of personal arrangement, and often means that employees are never certain at what time they will be permitted to eat. It may be 11 o'clock one morning, and 2 o'clock the next day and 12 o'clock the next. I certainly should like to do away with this variation."

"Repeatedly we have advised that legislation be passed which will require either that all tenement labor shall be licensed or that it shall be abolished altogether. This is most important because under present regulations when a tenement house becomes so unsanitary that it can no longer be licensed for the making of clothing, the inmates may still earn their living by making toys, dressing dolls, making table mats, paper frills, such as are used to decorate chops in hotels, shoe boxes and macaroni. This is being done right along, and the Legislature in getting some legislation passed, forbids women in foundries to lift over 25 pounds. Perhaps this is the most radical bit of work we have done. Previously women were allowed to lift as much as 40 pounds. The strain this involved can be imagined when I tell you that women make from 60 to 100 molds a day and despite all our efforts, has done nothing to remedy it."

"The difficulty is that men do not understand just what is best for women, and have not known how to work things out to the best advantage. I believe it is for the women themselves to study these conditions and

try to bring about regulations which will make it possible for all women workers to be happy and contented. The present situation requires a lot of optimism, but I do think that when all the people know all the truth, things will be made right. It's a matter of educating the public and that's slow work. But women and children in industry must be cared for. As a member of the board I have tried to look out for their interests and shall continue to do so. If reappointed, otherwise I will do all in my power to aid my successor, giving her so far as I can the benefit of my four years' experience."

"But, of course, we have succeeded and one important law is that which had not only to lift them but to lift them so carefully that they could turn them over without breaking. Let any woman who has never done this kind of work try to lift 40 pounds and she will understand for the first time something of what it means. Of course, when we tried to get the law through, there was opposition from the employers. They said its enactment would mean hardship to their business."

## PUBLIC UPHOLDS TINOCO'S RULE IN COSTA RICA

(Continued from page one)

of choosing between the two candidates receiving the largest number.

According to this, Congress had the duty of choosing either Senor Fernández or Dr. Durán, Senor Yglesias being eliminated. Furthermore, there had been a published pre-election agreement between Durán and Yglesias, candidates of the two divisions of the same party, to the effect that the one of them receiving the smaller number of votes in the popular election would swing to the support of the other all the votes he controlled in Congress. Voters understood that a vote for either of them might, in effect, be transferred to the other if the election was thrown into Congress.

Congress consists of 43 deputies. Of these, Fernández, Republican, had the support of 17; Durán, National Unionist, 18, and Yglesias, Civilist, had eight. But an absolute majority of Congress—that is, more votes than half the entire membership—is required by law for an election, so by refusing to vote at all, the members of any one of the groups could prevent an election.

Yglesias decided to profit by this situation at the instigation of the Republicans, whose party would have been defeated if the pre-election agreement between Durán and Yglesias had been carried out. Manuel Castro Quesada is reported to have been an instigator of this renunciation of the agreement by Yglesias. A new agreement, made between Yglesias and the Republicans, was later also discarded, so that Yglesias did not reap the benefit he had expected.

A new bargain was made. Both Fernández and Durán agreed to renounce the presidency—though they did not yet have it to renounce—in favor of a compromise candidate, Don Alfredo González Flores, who had been a congressman under two administrations.

The constitutional limitation under which only Durán and Fernández were eligible for election to the presidency by Congress, was circumvented by electing González First Designate, an office equivalent to Vice-President. By previously agreed failure of Congress to choose a President, the rest of the program was simple: Congress called the First Designate just elected, González, to exercise the executive power. Public resentment at this ignoring of its will is said to have been great, but for 40 years Costa Rica had had no civil war or revolution and order continued.

The present de facto President, Don Federico Tinoco, was a party to the agreement which brought González into power and it was signed April 28, 1914, at the home of Tinoco. His explanation is that by so doing he believed that he could prevent the military forces taking control, since they were strongly for Durán.

This does not complete the case against González, as published in the press of Costa Rica since his removal. A further article of the agreement between him and Durán is said to have been to the effect that he should effectively guarantee freedom of elections. From the signing of this agreement on April 28, until his accession to the presidency in the midst of great martial display on May 8, González remained in one of the barracks for soldiers in the capital and is said not to have ventured forth at all during the parade.

A constitutional provision in Costa Rica makes a President ineligible to succeed himself. Rumors are said to have been abroad to the effect that González had stated his intention to stand for reelection, claiming that since he had been elected only First Designate he was eligible for election as president. It was soon after this that the coup d'état, or peaceful revolution, occurred by which Don Federico Tinoco became the head of the de facto Government.

Former President González denied the Cuban press, when he was in Havana, that he had ever intended to stand for reelection.

**NEW LEHIGH VALLEY PIER**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad announces the opening for business of the new Pier 44, East River. It is located at the foot of Jackson Street, Manhattan, just off Grand Street, in a section of the lower East Side which is growing rapidly as a manufacturing center. The new station has been so constructed that, in addition to being adapted for the handling of general merchandise, it can be used as a distributing point for shipments of flour to the many flour concerns in this section of the city.

## PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Skiving Machine—Alexander, Alexander M., Beverly, Mass.  
Distributing Machine—Bailey, Charles H., Braintree, Mass.  
Ventilator for Sleeping Car Berths—Baker, Emory P., Salem, Mass.  
Loop Fastener—Baus, Arthur M., Brookline, Mass.  
Fly Net—Bean, Robert K., Winthrop, Mass.  
Apparatus for Receiving Projected Images—Cahill, Charles T., Boston.  
Lock Case Reversing Mechanism—Cecchini, Robert, West Springfield, Mass.  
Cork and Leather Substitute and Making the Same—Clapp, Albert L., Braintree, Mass.  
Machine for Making Rubber Goods—Clark, Myron H., Malden, Mass.  
Card Guide for Typewriting Machines—Drew, Walter N., Watertown, Mass.  
Combined Cane and Flag Stick—Fernandez, Charles T., Roxbury, Mass.  
Valve Handle—Fors, Peter, Somerville, Mass.  
Trolley Car—Hall, William F., Newton, Mass.  
Deep Well Pump—Hewitt, William B., Holyoke, Mass.  
Top Roll Saddle Mechanism—Houghton, Lewis T., Worcester, Mass.  
Electric Self-Winding Clock—Kallenbach, Walter H., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
Automatic poultry feeder—Lappas, Niklas, Salem, Mass.  
Skiving Machine—Latham, Albert, Beverly, Mass.  
Knife Handle—Lefebvre, Daniel J., Lynn, Mass.  
Automatic Truck Wheel—Merrill, Francis S., Amesbury, Mass.  
Seam—Merritt, Arthur A., Worcester, Mass.  
Shock Absorber—Pettengill, Ralph H., Haverhill, Mass.  
Cord Fastening Device—Smith, Michael H., Woburn, Mass.  
Loom—Southwick, William S., Clinton, Mass.  
Web Binding and Cutting Device for Looms—Stearns, Willard W., Holyoke, Mass.  
Assorting Device for Carriers—Taisey, Fred R., Lowell, Mass.  
Pressure Actuated Valve—Willey, Frank E., Boston.  
Desk—Williams, Henry J., Brookline, Mass.

## MASSACHUSETTS D. A. R. IS TO SEND 180 DELEGATES

About 180 delegates representing some 90 local chapters in Massachusetts will attend the national congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington during the week of April 16. For the first time the Massachusetts delegation will have a special train, which will leave Boston on April 14 in time for the delegates to reach Washington and secure their credentials in Continental Hall the same evening. Special interest has been aroused in this year's congress owing to the election of the president-general.

The special train will go via Springfield, where delegates from the chapters in the western part of the State will be taken aboard. The train will cross the new Hell Gate Bridge, and at Baltimore, Mrs. Frank W. Ellison, the Massachusetts State regent, will join the delegates, as she will return to that city from Washington where a meeting will be held prior to the convention.

The State committee in charge of the trip consists of the following persons with their chapters: Chairman, Miss Jessie F. Emery, John Hancock; Mrs. William B. Rand, Old Blake House; Mrs. Ellen F. Tidale, Sarah Bradley Fulton; Mrs. James C. Peabody, Old South; Mrs. E. M. French, Lydia Cobb; Mrs. George A. Green, Timothy Bigelow; Miss Louise A. Root, Peace Party. While most of the reservations have already been booked, a few accommodations still remain, and these may be secured at 149 Tremont Street at reduced rates. Side trips have been arranged.

## APPRECIATION OF OCTAVE MIRBEAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—L'Humanité, Le Journal, L'Homme Enchaîné, La Victoire have published appreciative notices of Octave Mirbeau. The chief characteristic of the author of "Les Affaires sont les Affaires" and of a number of books in which he gave lurid descriptions of the follies of society, was hatred of sham and injustice. He devoted his literary talent to the pillorying of vice, and though, in many instances, he seems to have taken a morbid satisfaction in unsavory descriptions he was yet undoubtedly a great power on the side of justice. It was inevitable that Mirbeau should take a prominent part in the great conflict which divided France into two opposing camps 20 years ago, and in common with Emile Zola and Anatole France he fought the battle of the wrongfully accused. Mirbeau had a keen and sure taste for art, which led him to the discovery of such men as Monet and Pissarro and of Maeterlinck.

In accordance with the wish of Octave Mirbeau, his "political testament" has been published in the Petit Parisien and reproduced in full, together with a tribute to the author from the pen of Gustave Hervé in La Victoire. Mirbeau's message to "all those who will hear" is partly as follows: "In spite of the monstrous aggression (of which France has been the victim) I have a stronger hope than ever of a better humanity. . . . This war is showing us of what a collective conscience is capable. For all

of us the idea of country has become a tangible reality, for its moral basis has been discovered. France, whose greatest title to glory is that she wished to be done with war, and who took up arms in self-defense, has taken the side of right. Never let us allow ourselves to lose sight of this if we wish to safeguard the mission which her position as victim has imposed on France. We have two dangers to guard against—the first, that of becoming the oppressor after having been the victim; the second, of confounding, out of a vague love of humanity, the parts of oppressor and victim. We must guard ourselves against a lie as we would guard ourselves against crime. We must be careful not to throw our generous strength at the feet of false idols. Those men who are impatient to hold out a hand to Germany, while her ambitions have not abated, one jot, are acting a lie, for there is today but one true generosity, there is but one way of being truly generous, that is by sacrificing everything to France. We must keep our eyes fixed on this fundamental truth if we wish victory to be the basis of a better humanity. Let my old and dear comrades in the struggle make no mistake; humanity will be improved if we know how to preserve the moral position which France holds in the universe. What in the past we tried to find in a political party, we now find in a country. But in order to do this it is necessary to discover, as I have myself discovered, that the idea of country (la patrie) is a reality. . . . Collectively we have given proof of a magnificent spirit. Let us carefully preserve this national conscience. One day it will make its influence felt on each one of us, and it is thus that humanity will be regenerated through France."

**CHELSEA CAR SERVICE**  
The Boston Elevated announces that beginning tonight and continuing until further notice, the company will begin the operation of hourly night car service to Chelsea, in compliance with a request from Representative Quigley. This service is to be provided experimentally and in order to test its value. The new line will be operated between Maverick Square and Chelsea via Meridian Street, connecting at Maverick Square with the Orient Heights night tunnel car. The Orient Heights car will leave Devonshire station at 1:02, 2, 3, 4 and 5 a. m., connecting at Maverick Square with the Chelsea car five minutes later. Trips will be operated from Chelsea to Maverick Square at 12:38, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 and 4:30.

**RESULTS OF SHEPPARD LAW**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Friends of the Shepard law in Washington D. C., which makes that city saloonless after October 31, are pointing to police statistics of arrests during the recent inaugural period, when both Sunday and Monday were made dry under the provisions of the Jones-Works liquor law, as an indication of what may be expected under the Shepard law, says the National Enquirer. Four years ago the number of arrests made March 2, 3, 4 and 5 was 594, while the total during the corresponding period of this year was 396.

**BOYS TO WORK ON FARMS**  
TORONTO, Ont.—Dr. W. A. Riddell of the Trades and Labor branch of the Ontario Government has completed the organization through which he hopes to supply the farmers of Ontario with the help they so urgently demand, says the Globe. He has interviewed personally within the past week every district representative of agriculture. He was told that the labor situation on the farms is amazing. One representative offered to place 2000 boys in his county. All were enthusiastic regarding the employment of men and boys on the farm.

**KENT'S HILL ALUMNI**  
Kent's Hill Alumni Association of Boston held its annual meeting and dinner at the Westminster last night. The speakers included Prof. J. O. Newton of Kent's Hill, Mrs. Mary Smith, preceptress of the school, and Carter B. Keene of Washington. These officers were elected: President, Mrs. Cora Robinson of Brookline; vice-president, W. C. Akers, also of Brookline; secretary, Charles E. Jacobs of Somerville; assistant secretary, Mrs. Marion Howland of Wollaston, and treasurer, Dana Blanchard of Winthrop.

**GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM**

**MONTREAL CHICAGO AND THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST**

9:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 8:00 p.m.  
Except Sunday Daily Daily

Canadian Land Settlers' Fares

**TOURIST CARS FOR CHICAGO**  
Leave Boston at 11:30 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays

**LOWEST one way and round trip tourist fares to California and all Pacific Coast points.**

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Full particulars on Request.  
W. R. Eastman, Gen. Agent Pass. Dept.  
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Regular Sailings by the  
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322 Washington St., Boston, or to Can. Aust. Royal Mail Line, 460 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

## B. Altman & Co.

### Fashionable Spring Outerwear for Misses, Junior Misses, Girls and Little Children

has been assembled, in anticipation of the Easter demand, in the respective Departments on the Second Floor.

Everything that is newest and most charming in the appareling of the Younger Set is represented in the carefully-chosen assortments.

The items enumerated below are in stock at the prices quoted.

#### FOR MISSES AND JUNIOR MISSES

Tailored Suits	\$22.50 to 110.00
Sports Suits	26.50 to 125.00
Sports Dresses	22.50 to 110.00
Tailored Street Dresses	19.50 to 85.00
Luncheon Frocks	18.50 to 175.00
Dainty Cotton Dresses	11.50 to 68.00
Practical and Dressy Coats	16.50 to 95.00
Sports Coats	16.75 to 150.00
Tailor and Fancy Blouses	2.25 to 55.00
Separate Skirts	3.25 to 38.00
Evening Wraps	42.00 to 150.00

#### FOR CHILDREN AND GIRLS (6 to 16 years)

Tailored Suits	\$18.50 to 65.00
Tailored and Dressy Coats	9.85 to 95.00
Silk Dresses (including pongee)	13.50 to 68.00
Washable Colored Frocks	1.75 to 18.50
Lingerie Frocks	2.75 to 55.00
Middy Blouses	1.10 to 4.50
Shirtwaists	2.75 to 8.50
Separate Skirts	1.25 to 8.50

#### FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

Hand-made Dresses (to 5 years)	\$1.35 to 85.00
Hand-made Skirts (to 4 years)	1.10 to 16.50
Hand-embroidered Coats (to 2½ years)	4.75 to 58.00
Washable Colored Frocks (to 5 years)	1.10 to 12.50
Hand-embroidered Wrappers	2.25 to 48.00
Serge and Velour Coats (to 5 years)	5.75 to 25.00
Silk Coats (to 5 years)	13.50 to 55.00
Imported Hats	8.50 to 48.00
Lingerie or Straw Hats and Bonnets	2.50 to 35.00
Also	
Little Boys' Washable Suits (to 5 years)	\$2.00 to 12.50
Little Boys' Hats	3.75 to 14.50

## Safety Storage for Furs & Fur Garments

in cold, dry, fire-proof Vaults located in the establishment.

All Furs are cleaned by compressed air before storing. Price list on application.

### Furs Repaired or Remodeled

MODERATE CHARGES

Articles called for on receipt of order by messenger, mail or telephone.

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill.

## The Special Illustrated Easter Folder

descriptive of Important Sales to be held on the Sixth Floor from March 26th to April 25th (inclusive) will be mailed on request.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York  
Thirty-fourth Street  
Telephone 7000 MURRAY HILL



## POTATO PRICES ARE FIXED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The following order has been issued by the Food Controller, in conformity with the decision of the War Cabinet announced recently by Mr. Lloyd George, fixing the maximum prices which may be charged by growers, dealers and retailers for potatoes of the 1916 crops:

The Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order No. 2, 1917, dated Feb. 24, 1917, made by the Food Controller under Regulations 2F and 2J of the Defense of the Realm Regulations.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by regulations 2F and 2J of the Defense of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no potatoes of the 1916 crop may be sold at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by this order.

2. The maximum price applicable on the occasion of a sale of potatoes by or on behalf of the grower thereof to any person other than a retailer as hereinafter defined shall be:

(a) For potatoes agreed to be delivered in February or March, 1917, at the rate of 4s. per ton; and

(b) For potatoes agreed to be delivered after the 31st March, 1917, at the rate of 4s. 6d. per ton.

3. The maximum price applicable on the occasion of a retail sale by or on behalf of a retailer of potatoes shall be:

(a) For potatoes agreed to be delivered in February or March, 1917, at the rate of 1 1/4d. per pound; and

(b) For potatoes agreed to be delivered after the 31st March, 1917, at the rate of 1 1/2d. per pound.

4. The maximum price applicable on the occasion of any sale of potatoes other than such sales as are mentioned in Article 2 or Article 3, shall be:

(a) For potatoes agreed to be delivered in February or March, 1917, at the rate of £10 10s. per ton; and

(b) For potatoes agreed to be delivered after the 31st March, 1917, at the rate of £11 10s. per ton.

With the addition thereto (in either case) of all monies actually paid for transport by rail or by water in respect of the potatoes sold, or where delivery being made by the grower to a retailer, there has been no transport by rail or by water, of a reasonable charge for transport not exceeding a charge at the rate of 10s. per ton.

5. Where, on the occasion of a sale regulated by Article 2 the buyer requires the potatoes sold to be placed on rail or on wharf, no additional charge may be made in respect thereof.

6. On the occasion of a sale regulated by Article 3, no charge may be made for delivery to the buyer, or for bags or other packages.

7. On the occasion of a sale regulated by Article 2, the maximum price shall not include the cost of bags or other packages, and on the occasion of a sale regulated by Article 4, no charge shall be made for bags or other packages, or the use thereof.

8. No person shall, in connection with a sale or proposed sale of potatoes,

(a) Enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction; or

(b) Impose or attempt to impose any condition relating to any other article; or

(c) Make or demand any unreasonable charge.

9. This order shall not affect contracts for the sale of potatoes, subsisting at the date of this order.

10. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any potatoes at a price exceeding the permitted maximum price on the occasion of such a sale.

11. This order shall not, until April 1, 1917, apply to seed potatoes as defined in the Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order, 1917, or to seed potatoes of a variety not mentioned in the first schedule to such order.

12. For the purposes of this order the expression "retailer" shall mean a person who, in the ordinary way of business, sells potatoes by way of retail sale.

13. The Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order, 1917, is hereby revoked, provided that its revocation shall not

(a) Affect the previous operation thereof, or anything duly done or suffered by reason thereof; or

(b) Affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred by reason thereof; or

(c) Affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offense arising thereunder; or

(d) Affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment, as aforesaid; and any such proceedings or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment, may be imposed as if the said order had not been revoked.

14. If any person acts in contravention of this order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this order, that person is guilty of a summary offense against the Defense of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offense against those regulations, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

15. (a) This order may be cited as the Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order No. 2, 1917. (b) This order shall take effect as from the 19th February, 1917.

## NEGROES AID BELGIAN BABIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Ashville Negroes at a recent meeting subscribed funds sufficient to provide food and care for 50 Belgian babies for three months.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Bakhmeteff, Ambassador to the United States from Russia since November, 1911, will, for a season at least, proceed with his duties under authority from the new Russian Government. Educated at Oxford University, England, and with an American wife, whom he met when formerly attached to the Russian legation in Washington, M. Bakhmeteff has not been reckoned as a reactionary sort of person. Whether or not he can represent the new Russia so as to be retained at his present post, time will tell. New treaty negotiations between the two nations are scheduled, and he possesses much of the technical knowledge that it will be well to have available when negotiations begin. M. Bakhmeteff has been discreet during his Washington stay, and has not subjected himself or his country to criticism.

George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, who has been moved by events in Russia to offer to that Nation's democratic government a replica of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, which he recently made for the city of Cincinnati—thanks to the generosity of Charles P. Taft—is one of the most virile, independently American and creative of the Nation's artists. The most imposing array of his work now to be seen in the country is on the exterior of the State Capitol of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, the making of which was carried on by him in France. Public and private collections of New York City include Mr. Barnard's work. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and has fought his way up to a place of conceded power; but his natural temper of independence makes him more or less solitary, so genuinely democratic and free are his instincts. It is quite like him to see quickly the place that a statue of Lincoln might have as a token of his country's artists' and democrats' sympathy with the intellectuals and democrats of Russia.

Sir John Prescott Hewett, G. C. S. I., chairman of the governing body of the School of Oriental Studies, recently established in London, was educated at the English public school of Winchester, and afterwards entered Balliol College, Oxford. The greater part of Sir John Hewett's life has been spent in India, where his career has been one of steady progress. Going out as a young man, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, in which he served in the North-Western provinces and Oudh during the first nine years he spent in India. His next appointment was that of Undersecretary in the Home Department of the Government of India. Two years later he became private secretary to the Viceroy. In 1890 he was appointed deputy secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India; the appointment to the post of secretary following four years later. This post he held for eight years. In 1902 Sir John became Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and later was appointed a member of the Council of India in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry. From 1907 to 1912 Sir John acted as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Samuel Matthews Vauclain, named to be a member of the new United States Munitions Standardization Board, which is to work under the National Council of Defense, is a vice-president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, one of the largest manufacturing corporations of the country. Early in the war this concern accepted large contracts to make munitions for the Entente Powers, and built huge additions to its plant to carry on the work. Obviously its experience in developing this remunerative new trade has been such that it will now serve the Government well to have in its service, qualitatively, a man who has had executive experience with the problem. Mr. Vauclain is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Railway Engineers' Association, of the American Society of Mining Engineers, and of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. For his services in connection with the manufacture and exhibition of the products of his corporation he has been singled out for formal honors by officials of international exhibitions held in Europe and in the United States.

William D. Wheelwright, who is being urged on President Wilson by Pacific Coast interests as a suitable successor to George W. Guthrie in the post of Ambassador to Japan, comes from an old Massachusetts family that, years ago, became interested in the South American trade; and he is a native of Valparaiso, Chile. But he was educated in two of the oldest of the New England preparatory schools, and then turned to business, serving an apprenticeship from 1864 to 1872 with one of the large exporting firms of Boston. Then he became a leader in the lumber shipping trade along the Atlantic Coast, and continued at this until a shifting of the business called him to Portland, Ore., where he has lived for the last 21 years. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce; he was a projector of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. He now acts as president of the Pacific Export Lumber Company. He is used to dealing with large problems of trade and civic betterment, and has means with which to keep up the establishment that the diplomatic career involves even in Tokyo.

## UTAH PROHIBITION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Governor Simon Bamberger is taking time by the forelock in requesting peace officers to see that prohibition is carried out in its strictest sense when the law goes into effect in Utah on Aug. 1 next. He has addressed a letter to all the sheriffs in the State urging the need for them to study all the provisions contained in the prohibition bill so that they will fully understand what they are to do following July 31 in seeing that the law is carried out and in arresting violators.

## WAGES PAID TO WOMEN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Common Cause publishes an article on the report issued by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations which has been presented to the Joint Committee on Labor Problems After the War, in which it is pointed out that, while in certain industries the wages of women have risen greatly since the war, in other occupations the rise has been very small, so that in proportion to the present cost of living they are actually earning less than before.

In the mechanical engineering trade the wages of women doing men's work are, speaking generally, considerably higher than the ordinary women's rate. Women's wages have been substantially raised in several trades owing to substitution having taken place under trade union agreements. Thus the report states that "in the cotton trade, woolen and worsted, china and earthenware, bleaching and dyeing, woodwork, and the boot and shoe industry, agreements are on the basis of equivalent pay for equivalent work, and in at least one case (that of the bleachers and dyers) contain a provision that not less than four-fifths of the men's time rate shall be paid." In the tailoring trade also the minimum wage for women employed has been raised and better opportunities for women opened in the trade.

In some trades agreements only cover part of the trade concerned. There have been important local agreements made for hosiery, china and earthenware, baking, gloves, lace, and other trades. According to the report women employed on the railways in grades where they were not employed before the war, start at the men's minimum rate, but the Economist (Feb. 3) states that in some companies the standard is fixed at about 5s. a week below the men's rates. In some trades where substitution has taken place without any agreement as to wages, as in agriculture, bread making and rubber work, the women's wages are higher than the ordinary wages for women, but do not approximate those of the men displaced.

Speaking generally, therefore, we may conclude, says the report, that the substitution of women for men has been advantageous in the point of money wages to the women; that in certain trades where definite agreements have been made, the women's rates approximate to the men's standard; but that when there has been no "interference" with the ordinary rules governing the labor market, there has been a disastrous lowering of that standard.

With regard to work on which women had been employed before the war, the report shows that in most cases new orders have been issued by the Ministry of Munitions, affecting about 250,000 women, by which for the first time a statutory wage is applied to some of the large subsidiary trades engaged on munition making. On the whole, says the article, these orders show a decided advance—an increase in wages varying from 6s. to 10s. a week; one of them however, fixes a regrettably low rate.

In conclusion the report states "that in trades where the organizations concerned have been sufficiently strong, war conditions have produced a marked rise in the wages of women, whether engaged on women's work or in substitution for men; that, as far as the evidence at our disposal goes, the bulk of the depressed women's industries have not obtained a rise in wages anything like equivalent to the increased cost of living, nor is there any evidence to lead us to believe that women engaged in substitution for men have, unless in exceptional cases, obtained the men's full rate. The promises to munition workers generally of a fair minimum have so far materialized, precisely in proportion to the energy of the organizations concerned." Commenting on this article says: "The moral of this conclusion is that it is quite possible at the present time to produce a substantial rise in women's wages, particularly in the sweated industries, but that any marked improvement is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, unless it is demanded by the trade unions, backed by the power of the vote."

## FORMER NEWSBOYS TELL OF THEIR WORK

Former Boston newsboys who have risen to successful business and professional careers were the speakers at the "Old Times' Night" given by the Boston Newsboys Club at 27 Tremont Street last night. Representing many different callings each of the speakers had a different recipe for success, but all appeared to agree that the selling of newspapers on street corners was by no means the least promising place for starting a successful career.

Among the speakers were the following: Joseph H. O'Neill, president of the Federal Trust Company; Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, an advertising manager; Col. John H. Dunn, street commissioner of Boston; W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk County, and John J. Higgins, former District Attorney of Middlesex County. Morris Rubin, 12 years old, told of the work of the junior clubs of the Boston Newsboys Clubs.

## NATCHEZ PLANS CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Plans for the celebration this fall of the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the city of Natchez are taking definite shape. It is proposed after the celebration here to send the exhibits to the State Centennial at Gulfport. Episodes in the history of Natchez from the time of the Natchez Indians to the present time will be depicted.

# OPEN MONDAY

## The New Home of Lane Bryant

### Specialists in Smart Clothes for Stout Women

#### A Marvelous Business Growth

This new home is an 18-story building at 21-23 West 38th Street, costing \$750,000. 12 floors will be occupied by Lane Bryant. Yet the business is but a few years old.

It is built upon an amazing success in designing clothes for stout women.

Not simply garments of extra size but those smart, becoming and perfectly fitting and ready-to-wear.

#### From A Small Room to An 18-Story Building

In 1908 the beginnings of Lane Bryant were made in half of a store measuring 25x100 feet. It was leased by Madam Bryant, the founder of the business.

In 1909 the entire store was taken. In 1912 an eight-story building was built and outgrown in 1914. Plans were then made to build the permanent home—which opens March 26th.

#### To Our Customers Old and New

Now, on the eve of the opening of this great new store, we make this announcement:—

That we are now equipped to give Lane Bryant customers our former service on a larger scale.

Our people can give you in even greater measure satisfactory personal attention.

We are adding new departments.

## Everything That Women Wear

In the various departments of this store you will find everything that women wear. Small women as well as large may enjoy wearing Lane Bryant clothes. Lane Bryant is a famous name among American mothers.

But it is the large women who never before knew the comfort of buying ready-to-wear clothes, to whom we offer the most. The women who have struggled with tailors and dressmakers for every needed garment. Most often to be disappointed in the completed work, for artists in clothes are few.

### Our Specialty—Smart Ready-to-Wear Clothes for Stout Women

Not let us impress upon you, simply extra-size garments, different only in measurements from regular sizes. Large women have had experience with such awkward, clumsy makeshifts.

Lane Bryant applies all the art of the designer into creating gowns and suits that become the stout figure. In adapting styles that are youthful as well as matronly.

To learn how to make the attractive clothes fit 153,000 women were measured. Proportions were varied for both stout and long waisted types. Modern fashions adapted in sizes up to 58.

Thus an average of 76 women out of every 100 wear Lane Bryant designs practically without alteration.

And because we have fitted and pleased so many women we know we can please you.

#### Special Features and Departments

Inside this new Lane Bryant store is extremely elegant. Decorations and furnishings introduce novel features. New Departments further serve your needs. We invite you to visit the following:—

Millinery Department (New, in charge of a leading 5th Ave. milliner)

Coats Suits  
Dress (morning, afternoon and evening)

Blouses (Sport and for dress wear)  
Lingerie, hosiery, etc.

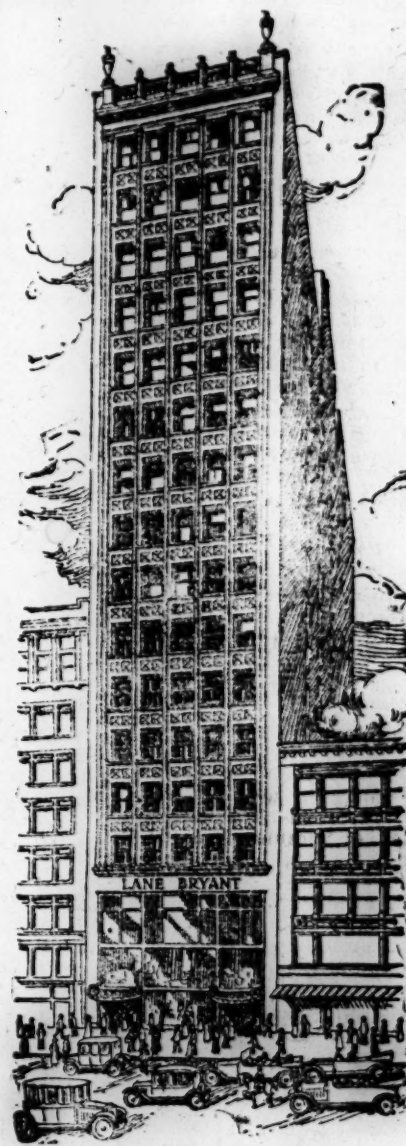
Corsets (Ready to wear and custom made)

Baby clothes Nursery furniture

Lower Store Devoted to Inexpensive Apparel

**Lane Bryant**

Chicago 17 North State Street New Address 21-23 West 38th Street, New York Detroit 235 Woodward Avenue



## SCHOOL CENTERS ISSUE PROGRAMS FOR THE WEEK

Patriotism bristles all through the school center programs for next week. In some this takes the form of preparedness and in others it takes the form of peace. Mass meetings in the interest of one or the other are to be held in the different centers. Inter-center debates take up State issues, such as the initiative and referendum, while one is to discuss the Monroe Doctrine.

The programs are as follows: Charlestown School Center—March 27, meeting of leaders and club presidents. March 28, preparedness meeting with Michael J. Murray speaker, patriotic music, Plattsburg pictures; regular club activities. March 29, afternoon, James J. Mullen Jr. will address Mothers' Club on the object of the Constitutional Convention. March 30, debate between East Boston and Charlestown school centers on "Resolved, That the initiative and referendum be passed as an amendment to our Massachusetts Constitution"; regular club work. March 31, motion pictures, basketball.

Dorchester School Center—March 28, "Vicar of Wakefield" in motion pictures; regular club activities. March 30, debate between West End and Dorchester school centers on "Resolved, That the initiative and referendum be passed as an amendment to the State constitution"; debate between the Central and Dorchester Evening High schools; "Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine as now enforced does not live up to the original intent and purposes of the act"; preparedness meeting under auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the League for American Preparedness; regular class activities. March 31, afternoon, motion pictures for children; exhibition by playground teachers of Boston public schools.

East Boston School Center—March 26, afternoon, cooking lesson by Miss Sutherland. March 27, afternoon, Women's Club with motion pictures; evening, monthly meeting of advisory board. March 28, mass meeting under auspices of Associated Charities with motion pictures of Jack London's

"John Barleycorn," music and addresses. March 30, regular club activities. March 31, athletic night for men.

North End School Center—March 30, "Cause of the Revolutionary War," by Joseph de Marco, second in series of United States history; motion pictures.

Roxbury School Center—March 27, motion pictures. March 28, mass meeting for peace. March 29, afternoon, Mothers Club, tableaux. March 30, Young Men's Christian Union night.

South Boston School Center—March 27, afternoon, Mothers Club, Mrs. Elizabeth Donovan, chairman.

Wells School Center—March 30, last lecture by Joseph Resnick in series under direction of North American Civic League for Immigrants; West End and Dorchester centers' debating teams in debate. March 31, afternoon, Mothers Club group meeting; evening, social.

## GRAND TRUNK TO KEEP BOAT LINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Grand Trunk Railway will be permitted to retain possession and continue the operation of its boat lines on the Great Lakes under a decision handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission held that the lines are being operated in the interest of the public and to the advantage and convenience of commerce, and that an extension of their operation by the railway "will neither exclude, prevent nor reduce competition on the route by water under consideration."

The lines will be required to file tariffs with the commission, like other common carriers.

## PRESS CONGRESS OF WORLD IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Because of impending war, the executive committee announces that the Press Congress of the world has postponed its meeting in Sidney, Australia, for one year. It will meet in New South Wales in April, 1919. Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of Missouri University is president.

# Lord & Taylor

38th Street NEW YORK Fifth Avenue

## Easter Showing of Millinery

embracing all the strictly new models brought out by the foremost ateliers of Paris.



Monday We Introduce Something New

Tourelle-Gabier, the new grey and blue color combination featured by Marguerite et Leonie.

Medium and large mushrooms and sailors of grey liere effectively combined with blue crepe. Prices \$16.00 to \$22.00

Another New Feature in our Millinery Section is

## The Draped Veil Hat

Suzanne Talbot and Lewis sponsor these hats. They come in medium and small sized sailors, mushrooms and turbans, of liere straw in black, brown, navy and purple, with veils of silver, gold, chenille and beaded effects. Prices \$12.00 to \$18.00

Fourth Floor.



## BRITISH WOMEN IN FAVOR OF SUFFRAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The annual council meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies opened on Wednesday, Feb. 21, and continued on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 22 and 23. In her presidential address, Mrs. Fawcett, who, on rising, received an ovation, referred briefly to the breaking down of barriers, the general improvement in the industrial position of women, and to the tributes of Sir William Beardmore and other large employers of labor, to the industrial capacity shown by women. The improvement in women's industrial position had reacted on their political position, she said. The necessity for the inclusion of women in the Parliament which will deal with the problems of reconstruction after the war caused Mr. Asquith on Aug. 13, 1916, in the House, to haul down his anti-suffrage flag. Another notable convert was Mr. Garvin, editor of the Observer, who, in a remarkable article on Aug. 14, entirely rescinded his previous anti-suffrage opinions.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, hon. parliamentary secretary, in her report, briefly traced the ill-fated attempts of the Government to deal with the Register—the fate of the special Register Bill, the steps which led to the calling of the Speaker's conference on electoral reform, the publication of the report of the conference on Jan. 28, the reminder of the council of the terms of the Speaker's conference, pointing out that by a unanimous vote the conference recommended 33 very drastic reforms of the franchise which would almost amount to manhood suffrage for the Parliamentary Register, while by a majority, it also decided that some measure of women's suffrage should be conferred, and that the most practical form would be to confer the vote on any woman on the Local Government Register who had attained a specified age, and the wife of any man who is on that Register if she has attained that age. Various ages were discussed, of which 30 and 35 received most favor, and it was further decided that if Parliament decided to enfranchise women, a woman of the specified age who is a graduate of any university having parliamentary representation, should be entitled to vote as a university elector. If the proposals of the conference were adopted, some 6,000,000 women would be enfranchised. The immediate action of the National Union was to welcome the inclusion in the report of the recommendation that women's suffrage must be conferred. In this attitude the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was joined by 17 other societies of the Consultative Committee of Constitutional Women's Suffrage Societies, and a resolution expressing it was circulated to members of the Government and to the press. Similar action had also been taken by the Parliamentary Labor Party, and at a conference of all the leading women's organizations held at Caxton Hall on Feb. 17, a resolution was passed and sent to Mr. Bonar Law urging the Government to introduce a bill based on the recommendations of the Speaker's conference. On Feb. 20 Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a question in the House, announced that a day would be given for discussion of resolutions based upon the report of the Speaker's conference. In this way the feeling of the House on the subject is about to be tested, and in view of the urgency of the demand for electoral reform and the importance of the opportunity offered by the Speaker's conference proposals for securing agreement in the House, and more especially in view of the absurdity of a general election upon the existing Register, there is good reason to hope that a Government bill containing women's suffrage may now at last be brought forward.

The following urgency resolution moved by Mrs. Fawcett, and which 28 other women's societies have already signed, was carried unanimously: "That this council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies indorses the action of the executive committee in signing the following resolution, and adopts it: Recognizing that a bill based on the recommendations of the Speaker's conference will confer the suffrage upon women, though not upon the terms for which we stand, urge the Government to introduce such a bill without delay, provided that it contains as an integral part provisions for the enfranchisement of women."

A resolution was passed calling the attention of the Government to the fact that in the special war conference of the Empire, which has been summoned to consider questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions of peace, and the problems which will then immediately arise, the enfranchised women of the dominions will be represented, while the women of Great Britain, being unenfranchised, will have no representation, and protesting against the continued exclusion of the women of this country from all share in the discussion of questions in which their interests are vitally concerned. It was pointed out that there was no longer any value in the anti-suffrage argument that no comparison was possible between the vote of the dominions and the vote at home, on the ground that it was only the home Parliament which dealt with Imperial affairs and questions of peace and war. Those who honestly held this opinion before the war could hardly hold it unchanged now, nor could anyone seriously wish to place the women of this country in a lower position than the Maori women of New Zealand.

A further resolution dealing with electoral reform was carried as follows: "That the N. U. W. S. S. aims at securing a real equality of voting rights between men and women, but holds itself free to support, as it has always done, any measure of electoral reform which is brought before Par-

liament, provided that it seems likely to give the best immediate opportunity of obtaining votes for women on the most favorable terms that are practicable for the time being. It instructs the executive committee to carry out this principle in regard to any measures of electoral reform that may be introduced during the present session."

## BIBLICAL DRAMA TO BE PRESENTED

Presentation of the play "Isalah," to be given at Tremont Temple next Wednesday night, will, it is believed, mark the beginning of a new era in Biblical drama. The dramatization is not merely symbolic, but attempts to produce actual pictures of Bible times. In three acts, comprising nine scenes, it sets forth the story of the Prophet Isalah, beginning with the days of Uzziah the King, and concluding with the deliverance of Jerusalem from the Assyrians.

In addition to the cast of about 30 characters, largely people from the Elizabeth Peabody House and others residing in that neighborhood, Henry E. Gideon will bring the choir of Temple Israel to participate, and the music of the celestial chorus will be furnished by students from the religious schools of education, which are taking a special interest in the play as a graphic means of teaching Bible history. The dramatization has been made by Mrs. Eleanor Wood Whitman, who already has under way a similar dramatization of "Jeremiah" to be presented by West End people this spring. The music, dancing and most of the costumes for the Tremont Temple performance will be Palestinian.

The more important parts will be taken as follows: King Ahaz, Fred Haklin; King Hezekiah, Henry Alexander; Isalah the Prophet, John P. Whitman; Shebna the treasurer, Louis Warencoff; Elakim the steward, Benjamin Leskovich; Joah the recorder the Rev. Paul Drake; Uriah the priest, the Rev. Hester Drummond; Obadiah, Simon Goldberg; Jonathan, Solomon Cohen; Samuel, Harry Goldman; David, Lee Chalsin; Farmer, Walter Dewey; Soldier, David Atlas; Rebecca Mrs. Alexander; Shelah, Mrs. Whitman; Zillah, Kate Rice.

## AMERICAN SETTLERS GOING INTO CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, predicts that the movement of American settlers to the western provinces will be greater during the coming season than for several years, and declares that already this spring more settlers' effects have crossed the border into Canada than crossed during the whole of last year.

Many of them are purchasing lands, though some are seeking homesteads in the Peace River district and other parts. The department has for some time past been assisting intending settlers from the United States that they need not fear conscription in any form.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Up to Senator Johnson  
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—Speaking of the resignation of the governorship of California by Hiram Johnson, in order that he may take his seat in the Senate, the Nebraska State Journal makes this profound remark: "He has now to prove himself a very senatorial elephant or to perish by anticlimax. It is infinitely easier to make good when nothing is expected of one." This is not only true in itself, but has great possibilities of comfort in it for those who are starting at the bottom, and are tempted to discouragement over the seemingly long reaches of ladder above the rounds on which their prentice feet are resting. At times they seem slipping into positions further up, and well over their heads. And it is on such men that the burden of phenomenal success or the fate of anticlimax is placed. Those who are moving regularly upward do not feel this strain. It is one of the compensations of the bottom rounds positions. What is asked of them now is regularity and the fitting of themselves into the cogs of the machine. But the man who already has the reputation, who has come to his place because of his supposed business sagacity, sound sense and past performance, this man has to do more than sustain his position, he has to live beyond his record—or his fall is likely to be sensational.

Unemployment  
NEW YORK POST.—Among the main difficulties encountered in a study of the causes of unemployment is the inability to connect men with jobs. The trouble with labor exchanges on a large scale is the technical one of finding just the right man for just the right place. Personality enters in. Neither jobs nor men are as standardized as stocks or wheat, or even manufactures. Private agencies first held the field; but expense and dissatisfaction have largely put an end to them. Then came city and State agencies. Now the Federal Government has undertaken the work on a national scale. The country is divided into 20 zones, with 62 suboffices, co-operating with city and State bureaus. The results have been noteworthy. Instead of placing a mere handful, the Federal system last year filled 75,000 vacancies. There were 184,000 applications for work, and 109,000 for help. These are promising signs of the times. The State may not owe every man a living; but it owes him a better chance to adjust himself to the increasing complexities of industrial life.

Political Housecleaning  
TORONTO GLOBE.—The Provincial Minister of Railways in British Columbia, the Hon. John Oliver, charges that an overpayment of \$5,704,000 was made to the contractors who built the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Vancouver to Prince George. He alleges irregularities in classification of work; the improper payment of monies out of the proceeds of the sale of guaranteed bonds; the illegal division of the capital stock of the railway company, amounting to \$2,500,000, among the heads of the concern, and the lapsing of the personal bond of the contractors for \$225,000 given to the Province. The indictment is based

on the report of official auditors. The Hon. John Oliver, who is one of the oldest residents of the Province, is a farmer, known everywhere as "Honest" John, and was the most trenchant critic that Sir Richard McBride had to face in his days of power. At Mr. Oliver's request an investigation by a special committee of the Legislature will be held. The railway deal was a burning issue in the recent election, and involves the personal honor of men still active in the public life of the Province. It is necessary in the moral and material interests of British Columbia that the light be turned on fully. If there has been wrongdoing it must be punished as fearlessly as in Manitoba. These are days of political housecleaning in Canada.

Providing for Returned Soldiers  
RICHMOND VIRGINIAN.—We are not advised as to the total number of members of the Virginia soldiers back from the border who have found or will find themselves out of work by reason of their answering their country's call when danger threatened at the border. No employer should for one moment fail to realize his duty to these men. There is something more than sentiment in this matter—there is downright justice as well as assurance to those who sacrifice their personal convenience and means of livelihood for their country's defense that their sacrifices are appreciated and their personal interests are to be protected.

## TOPICS OF FARMERS' WEEK AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass.—The eighth annual farmers' week, in the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is announced for March 26 to 30 inclusive. Its scope is indicated in the following schedule list of subjects: Alfalfa, beekeeping, boys' and girls' clubs, junior extension work, dairying, farm finance, farm management, fertilizers, flowers, forestry, fruits, hogs, home economics, horses, market gardening, marketing and co-operation, pastures, potatoes, poultry, rural organization, sheep and tractors.

MASSACHUSETTS D. A. R.  
At a conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday a resolution was adopted pledging cooperation with the President of the United States and the Governor of Massachusetts. Mrs. Franklin D. Ellison, State regent, presided. An election of State regent and vice-regent was held, resulting in the choice of the present officers, Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway. A luncheon at the Bellevue followed.

THETA DELTA CHI DINNER  
The New England Graduates Association, Theta Delta Chi, held its annual dinner at the Vendome last evening. Philip W. Carter, Harvard, presided and William F. Garcelon was the toastmaster. The speakers were Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Tufts; Melvin M. Johnson, Tufts; Frederick Arnold, Brown; Warren F. Gregory of Dartmouth and Professor Pierce of Dean Academy.

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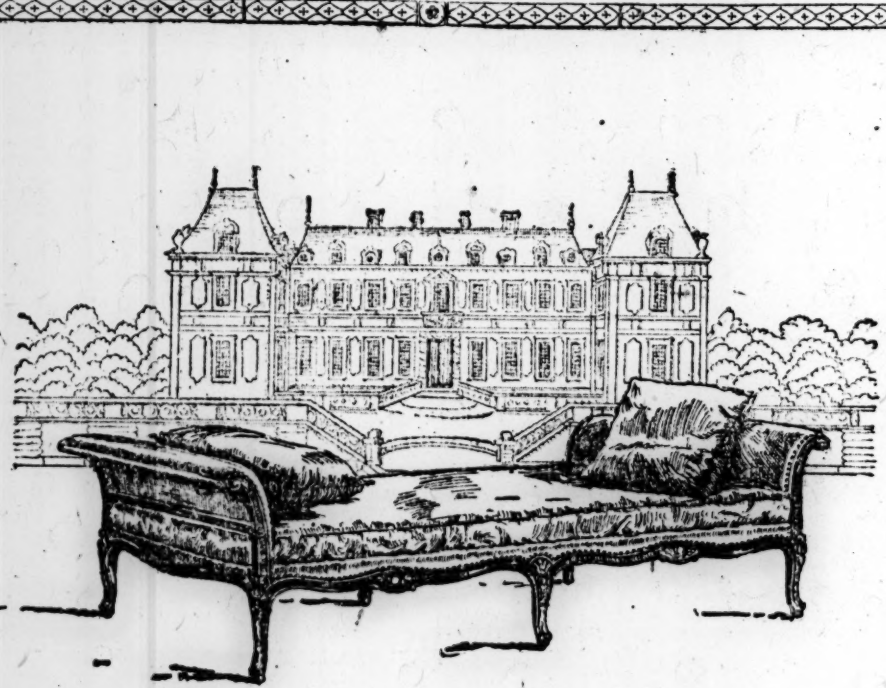
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## WEST VIRGINIA TO LEVY TAX TO IMPROVE ROADS

State Legislature Passed a Law Which Should Provide for the Raising of \$6,000,000 for Permanent Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Provisions of the act of the 1917 Legislature popularly known as the "Good Roads Law," are sufficiently liberal to make it possible for West Virginia to levy for the purpose of improving the highways and making them of permanent construction, an additional tax of approximately \$6,000,000.

This new law does not go into effect until May 23. It will become a statute without having had the approval of Gov. H. D. Hatfield, who retired from office a few days after its passage. Many of its provisions did not meet with the approval of the Executive, but he said he did not think himself justified in vetoing it, after the Legislature, almost unanimously, voted in approval.

While permanent roads in this State have been costing approximately \$20,000 a mile, it would not require many years for all the 55 county seats of the State to be connected by a network of permanent thoroughfares. If every county went to the limit fixed by the new law in making levies, it is provided that for the purpose of creating county road funds the county courts may levy as much as 25 cents on every \$100 property valuation. To create district road funds, an additional levy of 15 cents on the \$100 is also permissible. It is not believed that in many instances the maximum levy allowed will be laid in any county.

In addition to these stipulated funds, provisions are also made for levies following any emergency like a flood which destroys roads or bridges.

A State road commission to consist of two men will be appointed to take charge of the program of road building July 1. The commission will be selected by Gov. J. J. Cornwell. One of the members must be an experienced business man of unquestioned capabilities, and the other a civil engineer who has had experience in road building. There are many candidates for these appointments.

Under the new law convict labor may be employed. When the counties desiring convicts from the State Penitentiary have complied with all the requirements of the act in this connection, the assignment of such laborers will be made through the State Board of Control.

Counties may also employ their own convicts as laborers, but there is some doubt about whether there is profit in using this kind of labor. It has already been tried in various counties and it is said the cost is more than the value of service performed in nearly all instances. The penitentiary convicts do much better work, it is admitted.

Appropriations by both Congress and the Legislature are expected to be the basis of a substantial State road fund, and the counties which cooperate with the road commission in perfecting their program of roads, will receive both Federal and State aid. In addition to these appropriations, the taxes on motor-driven and similar vehicles will add much to the road fund of the State. Chauffeurs must each pay \$3 annually into this fund and the smallest license fee for automobile owners is \$10 a year. This minimum fee is taxed on machines weighing not more than 2000 pounds. For every additional 100 pounds of weight of the car 25 cents is added to the license. Automobile manufacturers and dealers must pay an annual fee of \$15. Owners of vehicles used in transporting passengers or freight are also taxed and all the proceeds will help to swell the State fund for use in road building.

By the 1917 act the appointment of road patrolmen is required. These appointees will patrol the roads in their respective, magisterial districts six days every week, keep the drains open and the roads cleared of fallen timbers and other such obstacles.

The present road department, working in conjunction with the Federal Road Bureau, has made a map showing the road possibilities throughout the State and these maps have been sent to the various county courts on which are to be marked two desirable main road routes conforming to the general plan outlined for the connection of all county seats. It is expected that by the time the road commission is appointed no time need be lost in putting the new law into operation. The commission will have its headquarters in Charleston. It will keep in direct touch with the county courts throughout the State, analyze and pass upon all materials used in the construction of the intercounty system of highways. All materials must be of a high standard and every mile of road built stand a rigid test.

### PITTSBURGH CUTS PHONE RATES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A reduction of \$214,000 a year, or about 9 per cent in the cost of telephone service to telephone subscribers in the Pittsburgh district is effected in a compromise offered before the Public Service Commission today in the case of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce complaint, says the Public Ledger.

W. D. B. Alney, chairman of the commission, intimated that the agreement between counsel for the complainants and the Central District Telephone Company would be acceptable to the public service body. The compromise does not affect the flat rate charges.

## HARVARD COURSES TO BE CONTINUED THROUGHOUT YEAR

Harvard University authorities yesterday announced that courses will be continued at Cambridge throughout the remainder of the college year even if war is declared, but, should the Government request the use of the university buildings during the summer for the purpose of training, it is reasonable to assume that they will be available.

What Harvard is prepared to do in case of war was outlined in an official statement issued by Roger Pierce, secretary to President Lowell. This extract is taken from the statement: "It is not contemplated that during the academic year the university will suspend its regular course of instruction. No consideration has been given to such a step, and it is quite certain that it would not be adopted if proposed. It has been suggested that in the event of a declaration of war in the near future, those men who in any way enter the Government service be permitted to take examinations on their college work in advance of the regular period, their work for the year being then terminated and put to their credit. No formal decision has been reached as yet. For those students who do not enter the service of the Government the instruction will be continued as usual."

"For the academic year 1917-1918 the university is preparing to offer the same courses of instruction in all its departments as in the past. Consistent with this, the university will be ready to render such service to the Government of the United States as lies within its power. No request has been received from the Government to use the university as a training camp during term time nor has any such offer been made to the Government."

"Just what action the university may take to be of service during the summer months—in the vacation period—is not as yet determined. After the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany, it was suggested that during the summer months only, there might be established at Harvard a summer training camp or utilizing a dormitory for barracks. Should the Government request the use of the university buildings during the summer for the purpose of training, it is reasonable to assume that they will be available."

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Proposed legislation in Wisconsin would create a State office of markets, which would be self-supporting from fees and licenses paid into a State marketing fund. The bureau would be managed by a director, to be appointed by the State Commissioner of Agriculture. Broad powers would be given the manager of the bureau, including the authority, in situations which cause or threaten to cause a shortage in food supplies, to "take such measures to provide relief as will be for the public welfare;" to require cold-storage warehousemen to report as to amounts and conditions of food on hand, and the right to investigate charges of discrimination, misrepresentation, and shortage in weights.

The president of the Cook County (Ill.) Truck Gardeners Association, which controls the output and distribution of the local vegetable supply for the city of Chicago, is quoted as saying it is to the farmer's interest to throw away half or two-thirds of his vegetable crop if by that means prices can be kept up. He blames the American standard of living for the increasing cost of green foodstuffs, saying that the public demands vegetables in nice packages, which means higher prices. He says the custom now is to pack the vegetables as the consumer wants them, and to throw away the extra supply.

Although conditions in the Ohio maple sirup belt are said to be favorable to a large production this spring, it is predicted that prices will be higher than usual because of the higher cost of sirup cans, wooden cases, sap buckets and evaporators, and the present cost of labor. Manufacturers say that the better the season the higher will be the cost of supplies.

A three-car poultry train will be run from May 1 to July 1 through central and western Ohio, to be followed by a tour of eastern Ohio. The work will be carried on jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural extension service of Ohio State University. Lectures and other instruction will be given on handling and caring for poultry, and on egg handling and shipping. One car will be used to point out solutions of marketing problems, and the other two will deal with the production of first-class poultry and eggs on the farm.

### EARNINGS OF PAROLED MEN

PORTLAND, Ore.—Convicts on parole from the State Penitentiary during February earned an average of \$52.07 each at their respective employments, according to the report of Parole Officer Keller to Governor Withycombe, says the Oregonian. The report probably is the best showing yet made by the convicts since the law went into effect. The total amount of earnings for 245 men for the month was \$12,757.56.

### DELAWARE INDIAN SUFFRAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Woman suffrage existed in the Delaware Indian tribe," said Richard C. Adams of Indian Territory, and who might claim by descent to be hereditary chief of the Delawares. "The squaws of our tribe—organized for political purposes in the tribal life as the Council of Mothers—cast their vote on the most important questions of tribal welfare and were always depended on to the fullest in decisions during crises," he said.

## TWO CLASSES OF SPEEDWAY AUTO RACING FOR 1917

One Will Be for Cash Prizes and Count in Championship Standing. While Other Is for Cash Prizes Only

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be two classes of speedway automobile racing this year, one of them for the awarding of the 1917 championship points in addition to the usual cash prizes and the other for cash prizes only. There are six races now down on the program in the first class and six of the second class.

The first of the championship races will take place at Chicago, June 9; the second at Omaha, July 4; the third at Des Moines, July 28; the fourth at Cincinnati, Sept. 3; the fifth at Providence, Sept. 15, and the sixth at New York, Sept. 29.

New York has been awarded the first of the second class and the date is May 19. The second race will be at Cincinnati, June 23; the third at Kansas City, Aug. 4; the fourth at Kansas City, Oct. 6; the fifth at New York, Oct. 7, and the sixth at Chicago, Oct. 13.

There has been some talk of reviving road racing, and the hope was expressed at the dinner of the contest board of the American Automobile Association at Chicago, when the championship prizes to drivers in 1916 were awarded, that the Elgin road race, which was first run in 1910 and discontinued in 1915, be held again.

James Allison, one of the owners of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, announced that this year Indianapolis would not hold its race Decoration Day on account of the war.

## MOTORISMS

At present there are two gauges for trucks in use in the United States Army. The 1½-ton trucks have a different gauge from the three-ton trucks. The result has been that the wheels of one type of trucks destroy the road made by the other. This was particularly brought out in the late army expedition into Mexico. The fact that the trucks had a different gauge kept the roads in a very bad condition, and the cutting made by trucks and mule wagons was so bad that roads were sometimes made impassable. It is planned to remedy this in the specifications for the new fiscal year beginning July 1 and to have all trucks and mule wagons of the same gauge.

According to C. F. Kettering, a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers, only about 5 per cent of the total energy of a gallon of gasoline consumed in the motor reaches the rear wheels of an automobile on the average. This assertion was made by Mr. Kettering at a meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers.

The United States Good Roads Association will hold its annual meeting in Birmingham April 17-20. The first two days of the meeting will be devoted to the work of the association, while the third will be used for sessions of the Bankhead Highway Association. The fourth day will be occupied by a general good roads meeting.

A movement is on foot to get a highway from Montreal to St. Albans, Vt., which would tap a lot of tourist country. The Business and Professional Men's Association of St. Albans has taken the question up with residents of St. Johns.

Many repairsmen in repairing a "pinhole" puncture use a patch several times larger than the injury. This requires very heavy pressure to obtain a smooth surface. There is a much better way. Trim the hole just enough to remove all ragged edges, but enlarge it as little as possible. Clean thoroughly and cement. When the cement has dried, force a small thread of gum through the hole with an awl, trimming flush on the outside.

In curing use just enough pressure to hold the tube firmly on the tube plate. A piece of holland or tracing cloth laid on the plate will insure a smooth surface.

The United States Post Office Department now has a fleet of 539 motor vehicles in service, says the Power Wagon. They are operated in eight different cities and are employed in parcel post service, collection, and in transfer between stations and between post offices and railroad depots. The largest fleet is in Chicago, where 228 machines are in service. Philadelphia has 122, St. Louis 56, Detroit 49, Pittsburgh 48, Washington 19, Indianapolis nine, and Nashville eight.

### NEW FACTORIES TO BE SOUGHT

TOPEKA, Kan.—E. L. Warner, general manager of the Warner-French Company and kindred industries in Ottawa, Kan., has been elected president of the newly organized Ottawa Chamber of Commerce, which starts with a membership of 500, representing a paid membership of \$3000 a year, says a special to the Capital. An organized campaign for new factories will be begun.

### COASTAL RATE INCREASE

ST. JOHN, N. B.—There are indications that the coastal freight rates in the Bay of Fundy and along the Nova Scotia seaboard will experience an increase in the near future, says the Telegraph. It is known that at least one concern has definitely decided to put into effect an increase in freight rates and it is rumored that others are likely to follow.

## PARK DEPARTMENT HEAD URGES FUND FOR TREE PLANTING

Mayor Would Cut Appropriation Sought in Two, While Finance Board Proposes to Eliminate

For the purpose of continuing the planting of trees along sidewalks of the streets in Boston during the coming spring and summer, Chairman John H. Dillon, of the Park and Recreation Department, asked for \$400 in his original budget. It developed yesterday before the members of the City Council. The Finance Commission refused him a cent for tree-planting and Mayor Curley cut the appropriation to \$2000. The City Council has the matter now under consideration.

Chairman Dillon was explaining his budget to the members of the City Council yesterday when he spoke of his desire to buy and plant trees. He said he wanted to plant them in Hyde Park Avenue and in Seaver Street but that the Finance Commission, on the grounds of economy had opposed sending any money and the Mayor had allotted him but half.

He recalled how two years ago he had planted six miles of trees in several of the streets of the city and that his force had been able to do this without expense taking the trees from the city nurseries and planting them out of his own appropriations and maintenance funds. He said that his appropriations had been so reduced that he could not do this planting now without asking for special funds.

Two years ago trees were planted in Marlboro Street, Columbia Road and in Boylston Street extension. He said that he was receiving requests for trees from almost every part of the city and from the various improvement societies. He told of how he had an inspector going around the city determining where trees should be replaced and where new ones should be placed. No definite comprehensive tree-planting plan had been worked out as it would be out of the question to think of without his having the money with which to do the work.

David B. Shaw, commissioner of the penal institutions department, explained his budget which in total amounts to \$25,902 from which the Finance Commission would cut \$42,000 and \$4100 from an appropriation of \$35,000 for the municipal steamer Monitor.

## UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH GOLF STARTS

PINEHURST, N. C.—Play is scheduled to start today on the links of the Pinehurst Country Club in the fifteenth annual United North and South amateur golf championship tournament for women. A qualifying round of 18 holes will be played today and four divisions will qualify for match play. A gold medal will be presented the woman turning in the lowest qualifying score.

The championship trophy will be awarded to the winner of the first flight; the Governor's trophy to the winner of the second flight. The secretary's trophy to the winner of the third flight and the treasurer's trophy to the winner of the fourth flight. Trophies will also be presented to the runners-up and consolation winners in each division.

The final round of the Silver Foils championship tournament was played here Friday on the No. 1 course. Mrs. J. V. Hurd, who won the tournament last year on the play-off of a tie with Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, was again the winner, with a card of 84-87-171 for the 36 holes, while Mrs. Barlow again figured as the runner-up. Mrs. Barlow finished in 176.

### ALPHA, NEV., DESERTED

WASHINGTON, Cal.—Alpha, the deserted hydraulic mining camp, two miles from Washington, now harbors no residents. Alpha was the native place of Emma Nevada, who a decade ago was one of the greatest of grand opera singers. The tumbledown ruins of the town bring back to memory the place where once red-shirted miners with top boots washed nuggets of gold.

### NEW BOWLING RECORD

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—All four leaders in the American Bowling Congress tournament came through Friday's play. One new world's record was established, J. F. Garrett of Kokomo, Ind., getting 721 in the doubles for the best three games.

### ECUADOR RICE, CROP ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ecuador's rice crop of 1916 was a total failure, necessitating the importation of hundreds of tons for food, most of which was received from the United States, says Commerce Reports. The estimate of the coming harvest is 15,000 tons. With such a yield the price of rice is certain to drop to somewhere near one-half.

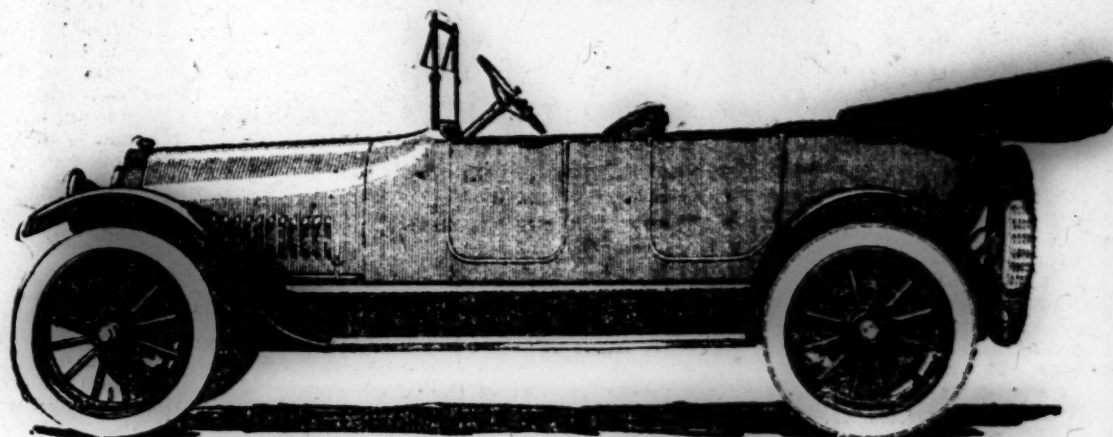
### BIG FILL AT SPOKANE

SPOKANE, Wash.—At a cost of about \$150,000 the O-W-R & N. railroad is to replace the old trestle over "Brickyard Gulch" near the southern city limits with an enormous fill and a long concrete tunnel, says the Chronicle. The fill, of earth and rock, will be 100 feet high by about 400 feet wide at the base in the gulch. The tunnel alone will cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

### SALVATION ARMY OFFER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine hundred Salvation Army barracks, in all the principal cities of the country, have been offered to the Army and Navy Departments as recruiting stations, with the additional promise of the assistance of the workers in each branch, it is announced.

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FOUR Roadster . . . . .	985
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SIX Roadster . . . . .	1280
SIX Touring Car . . . . .	1250
SIX Landau Roadster . . . . .	1350
SIX Ever-Weather Car . . . . .	1450
SIX Touring Sedan . . . . .	1700
SIX Coupe . . . . .	1750
SIX Limousine . . . . .	2000
All Prices F. O. B. Detroit	




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### JEFFERSON HIGHWAY RUSHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Louisiana and Texas have completed more than 500 miles of the New Orleans-Winnipeg road, and construction is being rushed on the Jefferson Highway, so that within a few months the motorist out of New Orleans may travel in comfort over all the 500-mile southern section of this thoroughfare, according to announcement by Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce here. Texas will have 85 per cent of its 200-mile section of the Jefferson Highway completed by midsummer, and the southern quarter of the road to Canada will be the first quarter to be completed.

### AUTOMOBILE DUTIES OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BROWNSVILLE, Tex.—Import duties by Mexico on automobiles shipped from the United States have been eliminated, as well as similar duties on all vehicles, according to announcement of Mexican Consul J. Z. Garza here, following receipt of a message from Mexico City. As soon as the announcement was made about 20 automobiles were shipped across the river destined for the interior of Mexico. The duties have been so high for some time that no automobiles or other vehicles have been moving from the United States into Mexico.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## NORTHWESTERN SWIMMERS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Western Conference Title Taken With Little Trouble—Chicago Finishes Second—Water Basketball Game Is Close

**STANDING OF COLLEGES**

Northwestern	47
Chicago	36
Wisconsin	19
Illinois	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University won the Western Conference swimming championship here Friday evening with ease, Chicago, the favorite, finishing a fair second, Wisconsin third and Illinois fourth. The meet was slow throughout, altogether lacking the quality and zest of the conference meets of the last several years. The only real excitement came in the water basketball championship game which Illinois snatched from Chicago 8 to 7 after an uphill struggle. The swimming meet points stood Northwestern 47, Chicago 36, Wisconsin 19, Illinois 11.

The Maroon team entered the meet without the services of its captain, F. J. Mehe, '17, and of two other good men, C. Collins '18 and H. R. Clark '18. The substitution of two green swimmers in the relay, the first event, proved too great a handicap and Chicago, which had won the race two weeks ago from the Purple, promptly dropped it. Not only did the Maroons thus lose the eight points going with first place, but a minute later they were disqualified for second place and its six points because one of their men started too soon. From this time Chicago had only a fighting chance which rapidly disappeared, as Northwestern made excellent use of every opportunity to score.

While Chicago was hardly doing itself justice, Northwestern was excellent. To the intense surprise of the spectators R. F. McDonald, the second choice of the Purple divers, defeated a brilliant field in which D. C. Johns of Illinois, last year's champion, had to take fourth place.

W. C. Earle, the Maroon star, had a hard burden to carry on top of a round of preliminaries in the afternoon. In tying his own record in the 40-yard dash, he made the best time of the meet and won individual honors with three first places. The summary:

40-Yard Swim—W. C. Earle, Chicago, first; G. West, Northwestern, second; P. N. Gould, Illinois, third. Time, 28s.  
100-Yard Swim—W. C. Earle, Chicago, first; L. A. Vitack, Northwestern, second; G. West, Northwestern, third. Time, 50s.  
150-Yard Back Stroke—F. D. Raymond, Northwestern, first; G. Gerdling, Northwestern, second; S. M. Faircloth, Illinois, third. Time, 1m. 55s.  
200-Yard Breast Stroke—Capt. E. C. Schmidt, Wisconsin, first; R. H. Benson, Wisconsin, second; G. R. Gerdling, Northwestern, third. Time, 2m. 52s.  
250-Yard Swim—W. C. Earle, Chicago, first; G. West, Northwestern, second; H. M. Grove, Northwestern, third. Time, 2m. 37s.  
400-Yard Swim—H. M. Grove, Northwestern, first; L. A. Vitack, Northwestern, second; Chicago withdrew. Time, 6m.  
100-Yard Relay—Northwestern (Vitack, Gerdling, Raymond, West), first; Illinois second, Wisconsin third. Chicago disqualified. Time, 1m. 23s.  
60-Foot Plunge—E. C. Carlson, Chicago, first; S. P. Fox, Wisconsin, second; D. F. Harper, Chicago, third. Time, 25s.  
Fancy Diving—R. F. McDonald, Northwestern, first; E. S. Elder, Wisconsin, second; S. Huguenin, Northwestern, third.

In the water basketball game Chicago led at half time, five goals to three, but several clever long baskets in the second period gave the Illinois game. As a result, the goal throwing of Wentzlauff, the Illinois star, was a feature.

## FINALS TODAY IN ANNUAL INDOOR SCHOOL GAMES

Finals in all events are on the schedule for today in the annual indoor championship meet of the Boston High School Track and Field League, which is being held at the East Armory in this city. As a result of Friday's competition, English High School is now leading the field with a total of 33 points. High School of Commerce athletes, favored to win the meet, are second with 31 5-6 points.

As was the case on the first day of the meet, records were broken and equaled. In the intermediate division the 45-yard hurdle record of 5-1-5s. was equaled by J. Feeney of English High School. The standing broad jump record of 9ft. 3 1/2 in. was equaled by J. C. Bluestein of the same school, while the running high jump record of 5ft. 2 1/2 in. was bettered by Feeney with 5ft. 7 1/2 in. The 8-pound shot put record of 45ft. 7 1/2 in. was also broken by B. Hurwitz of Boston Latin School with 45ft. 9 1/2 in.

In the junior division some excellent competition was also brought out. E. Ellis of English High School broke the record for the 5-pound shot put. The old record, made by N. Carter of Commerce, was 40ft. 9 1/2 in. Ellis put the shot 44ft. 2 1/2 in. in Friday's test.

**PITTSBURGH SHOWS WELL**  
COLUMBUS, Ga.—The Pittsburgh Nationals showed fine form Friday. The practice period in the morning was extended to two full hours, and in the afternoon game pitchers were sent in for five innings. The recruits again won from the veterans, 4 to 2.

## BOSTON A. A. IS FAVORED TO WIN TITLE TONIGHT

Victory Over Irish-American A. C. Will Give Unicorn Amateur Hockey Championship

**AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE**  
(Final Round Robin)

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A. A.	4	1	.800
Crescent A. C.	3	2	.600
Arena H. C.	2	2	.500
Irish-American A. C.	0	4	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Boston Athletic Association is generally picked to win the championship of the American Amateur Hockey League for the season of 1916-17 here this evening by defeating the Irish-American Athletic Club at the St. Nicholas Rink. When these two teams met at Boston March 10 the B. A. A. won by a score of 10 to 2, and as the Irish-Americans have not won a game in the present round robin series it will be the biggest kind of an upset if B. A. A. is defeated.

Captain Huntington plans to start the game with his strongest lineup. He will play rover himself and have Tuck at point. This is the lineup which has been used in the last three games the Unicorn representatives have taken part in and it has made a very strong combination.

## Crescents Play Arena

Second and Possibly First Place Concerned in Outcome

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Arena Hockey Club will meet in the Boston Arena this evening in an Amateur Hockey League championship game and the winner will finish in second place with a possibility of a tie for first place. At the present time Boston A. A. is leading the standing and should the B. A. A. win at New York this evening, it would prevent any possibility of a tie for first place; but should B. A. A. lose and Crescent win it would place them in a tie, or the Arena win, it would give the last-named team a chance to tie B. A. A. for first place by winning a postponed game from the Irish-American A. C. A week from tonight. Should B. A. A. win the title tonight, this postponed game will not be played.

This evening's Crescent-Arena game is expected to be a close one, as when the two teams met at New York, Arena won 2 to 0 in a hard-fought contest. Both teams are in championship form and with possibilities of a tie for first place, each is out to win.

Hutchinson of the Boston Athletic Association is today leading in the table of individual scorers with eight goals to his credit. Conway of the Crescent Athletic Club is a close second with seven to his credit and McCarthy, also of the Crescents, is third with five. The full list follows:

Hutchinson, Boston A. A.	8
Conway, Crescent A. C.	7
McCarthy, Boston A. A.	5
Downing, Boston A. A.	4
Reich, Crescent A. C.	4
Smith, Irish-American A. C.	3
Sequin, Irish-American A. C.	3
Osgood, Boston A. A.	3
L. Small, Arena H. C.	2
Ward, Crescent A. C.	2
Huntington, Boston A. A.	2
Tuck, Boston A. A.	2
Brown, Crescent A. C.	1
Duffness, Irish-American A. C.	1
Novell, Arena H. C.	1
Conley, Arena H. C.	1
Skilton, Boston A. A.	1
Hefernan, Crescent A. C.	1
Goway, Irish-American A. C.	1
Brady, Irish-American A. C.	1
Symott, Arena H. C.	1

## HARVARD MEETS COLUMBIA TEAM

The Harvard varsity fencing team, strengthened by the return of Capt. W. H. Russell '18, will meet Columbia at Cambridge this afternoon in a dual meet. The showing of the Harvard team will determine to a great extent what may be expected of it in the intercollegiate meet, which will be held at the Hotel Astor in New York April 6 and 7.

Before encountering Yale, the Harvard team had an undefeated record. In the first meet of the season Bowdoin was defeated 7 to 2; Springfield Y. M. C. A. was overcome by the same score. Pennsylvania was beaten 8 to 1. The Yale meet in which Harvard was defeated 7 to 2 can hardly be taken as a fair test of the team's strength, since Captain Russell was lost to the team. He will be in championship form today, however, and his presence will undoubtedly contribute much toward a victory.

Columbia will be represented by three experienced fencers, Capt. S. W. Allison '17, Armand and Stephen Valentine Jr., '18, all of whom were on the team last year. The Harvard team will be composed of Capt. W. H. Russell '18, R. G. Crimmins '19 and E. R. Gay '19.

## W. H. ANDERSON LEADS FIVE

EASTON, Pa.—W. H. Anderson was elected captain of the Lafayette College basketball team for next year at the conclusion of the season Friday. Anderson hails from Pittsburgh and prepared for Lafayette at the Haverford School. He has played on the basketball team for two years.

## YALE ELECTS LESTER ARMOUR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Lester Armour of New York has been elected captain of the Yale varsity hockey team.

## AMHERST NAMES CAPTAIN

AMHERST, Mass.—J. E. Partenhimer '18 of Greenfield was elected captain of the Amherst varsity basketball team at a meeting here Friday.

## HARVARD NINE WORKS OUTDOORS

Harvard's varsity baseball team had its first outdoor practice of the year Friday afternoon when Capt. G. E. Abbot led his players out on to Soldier's Field, Boston, for a practice game between Team A and Team B, the first-named team winning by 6 runs to 3.

The practice was very satisfactory to Coach Hugh Duffy. There was some good batting and excellent fielding. Joseph Knowles, the varsity outfielder who is to leave college to take up aviation in the United States service, umpired the game.

## MISS WELD WINS FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Boston Woman Takes National Honors at New York Rink Against Fine Amateur Field

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Theresa Weld of Boston is today recognized as the best amateur figure skater in the United States, man or woman, for Friday she won the national championship and the Hippodrome challenge cup, competing against the best amateurs in the United States.

N. W. Niles of Boston, the lawn tennis player, and S. M. Lynes of Brooklyn, generally recognized as the best of the men skaters, were forced to bow before the skill and grace of Miss Weld, not only at the Continental style of skating, but at the free figures. It was the first time in the last 10 years, in any amateur or professional contest of the kind, that a woman had competed against and defeated men.

The judges, Irving Brokaw, J. A. Cruikshank and G. H. Browne, were unanimous in their award of the championship to Miss Weld, although the contest between her and Niles and Lynes was a close one. It was when she finished her free skating exhibition that the judges decided in her favor.

Miss Weld, who won the women's championship on Thursday, was in even better form Friday, her technique being almost flawless and the easy grace with which she executed the most difficult figures quite surpassing anything yet seen on the Hippodrome stage.

## MORE MATCHES THIS AFTERNOON FOR W. F. HOPPE

Three billiard matches are to be played in Boston this afternoon as a continuation of the series of matches which W. F. Hoppe, world's professional champion billiard player, has been taking part in during the week. In the first match today H. A. Wright and Jacob Schaefer will play at billiard billiards.

In the second game Hoppe will play at billiard with Charles Peterson and in the third game Hoppe will play Schaefer at three cushions.

Hoppe won four games Friday, two at billiard and two at three-cushion billiards. In the afternoon he defeated Jacob Schaefer at billiard 250 to 123 and Peterson at three cushions, 20 to 17. In the evening the champion defeated Wright at billiard 250 to 59 and Schaefer at three cushions, 20 to 11. The billiard games by innings follow:

**AFTERNOON**  
W. F. Hoppe—12, 28, 0, 2, 54, 80, 1, 9, 64. Total, 250.  
Jacob Schaefer—3, 3, 0, 19, 44, 16, 0, 39. Total, 123.

**EVENING**  
W. F. Hoppe—6, 33, 0, 25, 77, 108. Total, 250.  
H. A. Wright—3, 4, 6, 0, 46. Total, 59.

## A. J. CORDIER WINS AT SQUASH TENNIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. J. Cordier, present holder of the Yale Club squash championship title, won his way into the final round of the championship tournament at the Heights Casino here Friday by registering a victory over Andrew Baxter, Jr., in an interesting match by scores of 15-5, 12-15, 15-5. The Yale Club titleholder showed his usual superb form in the opening game, but his playing fell off in the second game, and Baxter rallied to capture the honors after a hard struggle by 15-12. In the third game Cordier showed a return to the playing which characterized his first game, and won the honors of the match handily. The other two winners in the tournament are R. E. T. Riggs and R. Goepel, and Cordier will have to face one of these contenders in the final match.

## BRAVES 2, ATHLETICS 1

MIAMI, Fla.—In a close game at the training camp of the Boston Braves here Friday afternoon, that team defeated the Philadelphia Athletics by the score of 2 to 1. It was the second straight victory for the Braves over the Athletics in the present practice series. Barnes and Crum pitched for the winners, while Bush, E. Johnson and J. Johnson worked in the box for the visitors. It was the eleventh straight victory for the Braves over the Athletics, the winners having taken four games in the 1914 world series, five games in Florida last spring, and two this spring.

## FRED MOLLWITZ RELEASED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fred Mollwitz, utility first baseman, has been released by the Chicago Nationals to the Kansas City club of the American Association.

## ILLINOIS TEAM DOING WELL IN WESTERN MEET

Wrestling, Gymnastics and Fencing Honors Being Contested at the University of Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—University of Illinois, with four men ready to contest for the western intercollegiate wrestling championships in as many weights, was the favorite today in the race for first honors at the annual tournament of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic Wrestling and Fencing Association which is being held at the University of Iowa. Indiana has three men in the finals, Nebraska and Iowa each have two and Chicago has one.

The poor showing made by the University of Wisconsin has been one of the surprises of the meet. Not a single Badger entry survived the first round. Illinois made a great record at the other extreme, for all four of the Illinois wrestlers who went through the first round were successful in the semifinals.

Only three falls marked the semifinals, the rest of the decisions being made by the referee on the merit of the men. After Jeschke of Chicago, and Tremor of Indiana had wrestled to an apparent draw for 10 minutes, officials called for two more three-minute periods in order to reach a decision. In the first overtime session Jeschke threw his man after 2m. 20s. Jensen of Iowa was defeated by Kurtzrock of Illinois with a fall in 8m. 13s. and Otupalik of Nebraska, present time holder in the 175-pound class, put Ross' shoulders to the mat in the record time of 2m. 20s., with a half-Nelson and body scissors.

This afternoon the losers in the semifinals will meet to determine the winners of third places. Saturday evening the wrestling finals will be held at the same time the gymnastic and fencing championships are determined. The summary of the wrestling Friday:

**FIRST ROUND**  
125-Pound Class—Hook of Indiana, bye. Barnes of Nebraska drew a bye; Parrott, Iowa, defeated Perry, Ames, on decision; Rosenbarger, Chicago, defeated Evans, Illinois, on decision.

155-Pound Class—Tremor, Indiana, defeated Brian, Nebraska, on decision; Smart, Illinois, defeated Schwake, Wisconsin, on decision; Mulendore, Purdue, on decision; Krehor, Ames, on decision; Jeschke, Chicago, defeated Francois, Iowa, by a fall in 9m. 11s.

145-Pound Class—Loucks, Ames, defeated Johnson, Wisconsin, on decision; Kurtzrock, Illinois, defeated Anderson, Nebraska, by a fall in 2m. 10s.; Dalgelt, Indiana, defeated Smithers, Minnesota, on decision; Jensen, Iowa, drew a bye.

155-Pound Class—Cope, Illinois, defeated Firkins, Ames, on decision; Moore, Indiana, defeated Kahn, Chicago, on decision; Hall, Iowa, defeated Booty, Purdue, on decision; Fuchs, Nebraska, threw Gardner, of Wisconsin, in 5m. 3s.

175-Pound Class—Ross, Chicago, defeated Schrank, Wisconsin, on decision; Otupalik, Nebraska, defeated Ward, Illinois, on decision; H. Wiley, Indiana, defeated Jacobson, Iowa, on decision; Albrook, Ames, drew a bye.

Heavyweight Class—Harbison, Iowa, drew a bye; Schalk, Ames, defeated Dea, Nebraska, on decision; C. Wiley, Indiana, defeated Owen, Wisconsin, on decision; Whitson, Illinois, drew a bye.

**SEMIFINALS**  
125-Pound Class—Parrott, Iowa, defeated Hook, Indiana, on decision; Barnes, Nebraska, defeated Rosenbarger, Chicago, on decision.

135-Pound Class—Jeschke, Chicago, defeated Tremor, Indiana, with a fall in 12m. 20s.; Smart, Illinois, defeated Mulendore, Purdue, on decision.

145-Pound Class—Dalgelt, Indiana, defeated Loucks, Ames, on decision; Kurtzrock, Illinois, defeated Jensen, Iowa, with a fall in 8m. 13s.

155-Pound Class—Cope, Illinois, defeated Hall, Iowa, on decision; Moore, Indiana, defeated Fuchs, Nebraska, on decision.

175-Pound Class—Otupalik, Nebraska, defeated Ross, Chicago, with a fall in 2m. 40s.; H. Wiley, Indiana, defeated Albrook, Ames, on decision.

Heavyweight Class—Harbison, Iowa, defeated Schalk, Ames, on decision; Whitson, Illinois, defeated C. Wiley, Indiana, on decision.

## TWO HOLDOUTS TO SEE MANAGER

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—George Whitted and Milton Stock have sent telegrams to Manager P. J. Moran saying that they will come to St. Petersburg to discuss their contracts. Manager Moran of the Philadelphia Nationals has sent dispatches to the left fielder and third baseman rebuking them for not answering his letters and asking them to come at once to St. Petersburg and let him know what objections they had to playing ball with the club this year.

## ARLINGTON WINS LAST GAME

Arlington High School secured second place in the standing of the Interscholastic Hockey League by defeating Brookline High School in the final game of the schedule at the Boston Arena Friday afternoon by a score of 2 to 0. Arlington won five games, lost one and tied one, while Brookline won four and lost three games. Newton won the title with seven straight victories.

## FAST WORKOUT FOR CHICAGO

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—Coach Gleason of the Chicago Americans delayed starting practice an hour Friday and then put his men through a fast workout at the training camp here. Bunting practice was curtailed so as not to overwork the pitchers.

## DETROIT 8, FT. WORTH 6

FT. WORTH, Tex.—After the local Texas league club had taken the lead in the first inning and held it until the eighth the Detroit Americans tied the score and won in the eleventh inning, 8 to 6. Three double plays were made by each team.

## P. W. WHITTEMORE HAS LOW SCORE

PINEHURST, N. C.—P. W. Whittemore of Brookline, who holds the season's amateur marks on each of the three regular courses, equaled his record of 70 on the championship course here Friday in a match in which Whittemore and C. T. Crocker of Fitchburg, Mass., defeated N. H. Maxwell, Philadelphia, and G. S. Hubbell, Glen Cove, by 1 up. Whittemore's card of 34-36-70 included three 2's. Donald Ross made the same course in 69 Friday, 35 out and 34 in. In a professional match with Charles Roe, Oa'mont Club.

## CHICAGO TEAM FAVORED TO WIN WESTERN TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—University of Chicago remains a favorite today to win the Western Conference indoor track and field championship meet here this evening when the final events are held in the Patten Gymnasium. University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University and possibly Purdue University are regarded as most likely candidates for second place following the holding of preliminary races in the 440-yard dash and 880-yard run Friday afternoon.

Favorites came through the preliminary heats much as expected. Binga Dismond of Chicago, the present champion, made the best time in the 440, winning the first heat easily in 52 4-5s. Three heats were held in this event.

Only two heats were held in the half-mile preliminaries and W. B. Van Aken of Purdue made the best time when he won the first one in 2m. 4s. 440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Binga Dismond, Chicago, first; E. P. Williams, Northwestern, second. Time, 52 4-5s.  
Second Heat—Floyd Smart, Northwestern, first; H. W. Field, Wisconsin, second. Time, 53 3-4s.

Third Heat—Fred Feuerstein, Chicago, first; H. R. Pendarvis, Illinois, second. Time, 54 3-4s.

## 880-YARD RUN

First Heat—W. B. Van Aken, Purdue, first; A. J. Somers, Illinois, second; H. R. Clark, Chicago, third. Time, 2m. 4s.  
Second Heat—H. Hammond, Northwestern, first; P. M. Spink, Illinois, second; C. C. Greene, Chicago, third. Time, 2m. 5 1-2s.

## DATES GIVEN FOR CHAMPIONSHIP WOMEN'S TOURNEY

The Women's Golf Association of Boston championship tournament will be played over the course of the Woodland Golf Club, June 21 to 25. The last time the championship was played at Woodland was in 1914. The first weekly tournament of the association will be played at Wollaston on April 12.

One of the most important tournaments of the spring season will be held at The Country Club, Brookline, May 7, and at that meeting there will be a decision of the intercity matches for the Griscom cup and the make-up of the Boston team. A great effort will be made this year to bring the cup back to Boston. To help the plan the association has arranged for four special team matches which should show the match play abilities of the competitors, and furnish a line on the team that is to represent Boston.

The first of these team matches will be played at Oakley, April 30; the second at The Country Club, May 7; third at Woodland, May 14, and the last at Brae-Burn, May 28, the two weeks' interval between the third and fourth meeting being due to the women's championship dates. Entries for these team matches are to go to Miss E. W. Allen, president of the Boston association, who will make the pairings.

## NO WORK FOR RED SOX

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager J. J. Barry of the Boston Red Sox did not order any practice for the players here at the training camp Friday, due to the unfavorable conditions. It has been decided not to drop any players before the club leaves the camp, and then the Buffalo club of the International League will get the preference of players, Kopp and Jenkins, two recruits that are being tried out, are almost certain to be dropped.

## N. Y. NATIONALS IS, WACO 9

MARLIN, Tex.—The Waco team, champions of the Texas league, was defeated by the New York Nationals here Friday, but put up a better game than any of the teams that have appeared here this season. The score was 13 to 9, and most of the runs were produced by hits over a short left field fence.

## CHICAGO 2, SAN FRANCISCO 1

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It required some fine pitching and some exceptional fielding for the Chicago Nationals to defeat San Francisco Friday, but Fred Mitchell's team won by a score of 2 to 1. The home team out-hit the big leaguers, but five were caught trying to steal second.

## WASHINGTON 4, BIRMINGHAM 2

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Doubles by Leonard and Smith and a single by Rice in the eighth inning gave the Washington Americans two runs by which they defeated Birmingham, 4 to 2, in an exhibition game here Friday.

## PRINCETON VS. YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Princeton's varsity gymnastic team is scheduled to meet the Yale varsity here in the final dual meet for the Orange and Black this winter.

## EVERETT COACH PLANS OUTDOOR WORK ON MONDAY

Scarcity of Veterans Will Be Felt This Spring—Many Positions to Be Filled

Coach Paul Fraser of the Everett High School athletic teams plans to start his baseball candidates on outdoor practice on the school athletic field Monday afternoon. The candidates have been working inside for about three weeks, but Coach Fraser wants to get his boys outside at the earliest possible date. He faces quite a problem this spring.

With but four candidates who played baseball for Everett at all last year available this season, practically an entirely new team will have to be produced. Judging from the new material that is at hand, and the way the candidates have been working indoors, the school will be represented by a very creditable team, but it will be a problem to bring out a nine that will be able to win the Suburban league championship.

The veterans this year are A. E. Johnson, who did considerable pitching for the team last year, and seems to be in good shape this spring; G. T. Hill, an outfielder of ability; R. Gaubelle, general infielder and outfielder, and P. J. Flanagan, infielder. These candidates have all had more or less experience in the game, and will probably make the team.

Coach Fraser has a squad of six pitchers working hard, and this department of the team, while made up practically of new material, will be a strong one. New catchers will have to be developed, and a lot of new material for the infield and outfield. Coach Fraser will start training the boys hard as soon as he can get them out doors, in order to overcome their lack of experience. He looks for a big squad to report Monday.

Last year Everett was represented by an all-veteran aggregation, and for this reason there was but a small squad of candidates out, as the new men knew that there was little chance of their making the team, and therefore did not come out for the nine. For this reason, following the graduation of practically all of the veterans of last year's team, the squad this year will have to be rebuilt, and there are but few members of last year's squad to fall back on.

The schedule for the coming season has been drawn up and sanctioned. The season will open April 7 with Framingham High School, and will close June 9 with Melrose High School. The schedule follows:

April 7—Framingham at Framingham; 14—Weymouth at Everett; 15—Medford at Everett; 21—Malden at Everett; 25—Everett at Melrose; 28—Open.  
May 2—Dedham at Everett; 5—Somerville at Everett; 9—Everett at Malden; 12—Everett at Medford; 16—Newton at Everett; 19—Somerville at Somerville; 23—Rindge at Cambridge; Boston English High School at Everett; 30—Melrose at Everett.  
June 2—Malden at Everett; 6—Commerce at Everett; 9—Melrose at Everett.

\*Suburban League games.

## AMHERST NINE OFF NEXT WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
AMHERST, Mass.—With a team sure of strength in every department but the box, Amherst's baseball squad will leave next Wednesday for its annual southern trip. Lack of outdoor practice has impeded the tryouts for new candidates and it is probable that but a few new men outside of the pitchers and the seven veterans will be taken on the trip. See will catch as last year, with Moginot as substitute. Knauth, it seems likely, will hold down the first base with the old infield, consisting of Captain Munroe at second, Widmayer at short and Goodrich at third. Rome will be used again in the outfield, while Maynard, a hard-hitting freshman, will also play a field position.

The pitching staff still occupies much of Coach Davis' time. None of the men who have been retained have had any vars



## LOS ANGELES MAYOR WOULD DIVIDE STATE

Movement Started to Have a  
North and South California—  
Prohibition Feature of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mayor Frederick T. Woodman of this city has announced that he gives his hearty support and endorsement to a movement for dividing California into two states, by creating a new boundary line to run from east to west along the Tehachap range of mountains. This range lies, roughly, midway between the northern and southern centers of population, and forms a natural barrier. The two new states thus established would be called, in all probability, North California and South California. The proposal for the division has been made a number of times in recent years, having been uttered at various times both by residents of the North and those of the South.

A new and organized effort is now afoot in this city to bring this matter to the consideration of the voters of California, and it is to be expected that its most recent manifestation that Mayor Woodman has pledged his support.

"Southern California has a greater population than Northern California," said Mayor Woodman, "and pays 65 per cent of the State taxes; yet 85 per cent of the money raised by this taxation is spent north of the Tehachapi. The northern territory also bulks larger in representation at Washington, and accordingly it is difficult for Federal projects located in the southern portion of the State to secure adequate representation at the National Capital."

"If Southern California were made into a State we would have two senators and a sufficient number of congressmen to look after our interests properly."

"If Southern California," he added, "were given an opportunity to vote on the question of prohibition independently of Northern California, we would at once become a 'dry' State. In fact, a large proportion of the southern territory is 'dry' already through county action."

"It is interesting to note in this connection that, on a number of recent occasions, political contests within the State have resulted in the alignment of Northern California against Southern California. It is believed in the south that much of the conservative and reactionary element in California has its site and stronghold in the north. Voting statistics show that the citizenship in the southern region is overwhelmingly progressive in spirit."

## REPORT MADE ON ITALIAN SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—At a meeting of the Central Italian Provision Commission held at the Ministry of Agriculture recently, Signor Canepa, the president and general commissioner, gave a report of the imports of grain, sugar, frozen meat and other supplies during the preceding three months, stating that in spite of the difficulties and dangers involved, the provisioning of the country was progressing very satisfactorily on the whole. The strict observance of the embargo on exportation was a wise measure in his opinion, and the concessions made with regard to Switzerland were only in exchange for goods of prime necessity. He also stated that experts had been consulted upon all questions needing technical knowledge, citing as an instance the fact that experts had been in conference for a week and experiments made in mills and bakeries, before the decree was issued regulating the quality of flour to be used in the making of bread.

With regard to the difficult problem of inland transports, Signor Canepa stated that the good will of the various authorities was paying the way to a solution, and that as many motor lorries as possible had been procured for the distribution of supplies. The report ended with the assurance that if the Government regulations were faithfully and strictly obeyed, Italy would not be called upon to make the serious sacrifices imposed upon the enemy countries.

## NEW RESTRICTIONS AFFECT NEWSPAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The drastic measures for retrenchment of consumption foreshadowed by the Prime Minister on Feb. 27, will put the British Nation to a searching test. The restrictions of imports, already considerable in some directions, will be still further intensified and extended, and the further curtailment of imports of paper will have a twofold effect; it will reduce the supply existing before the outbreak of war by over 50 per cent and will undoubtedly give rise to a considerable increase in the price of paper.

The existing crisis in the newspaper world has now been rendered more acute, and it will require all the ingenuity of the newspaper management to cope successfully with it. A large number of papers have already followed the lead of The Times, either by doubling the price or adding 50 per cent to it; a measure no doubt justified by the increased cost of material and of production aggravated by scarcity of labor. The public, however, is asking how is an increase in the price of the papers going to help solve the problem; where does the equality of sacrifice come in? The management of The Times hopes to find an answer to these questions by reverting to a system in operation many years ago in the days when the price of The Times was three-pence a copy. In those days the conditions of

the labor market and of business generally were very different from those now obtaining. Labor was plentiful, business was carried on in a way which to the present generation would seem to be one of undue and unjustifiable leisure. The stress and strain of today were unknown. In those times of comparative ease men had more leisure in which to read their papers, there was ample supply of labor, and news vendors had no difficulty in carrying out the cooperative system then in vogue with readers of The Times, by which the paper was left at one house or place of business for an hour and then fetched and left at others, so that a number of readers could club together and get their paper at the cost of a penny or less. This system, of course, made it possible to print a considerably smaller number of the issue and thereby reduce the consumption of paper.

The domestic difficulty which has been increased by the shortage of labor aggravates the question. So many households are now short of their usual complement, many even of their necessary complement, that the householder has no time to carry out such a cooperative scheme, and many news vendors have recently found it increasingly difficult to obtain either boys or girls to distribute their papers. It seems therefore that newspapers will be forced not only to raise their price, but to restrict the output of material by decreasing their size. The public of today is more generally educated than that of a generation ago, and it looks for quality, rather than quantity, and there seems to be an opportunity for enterprising management to produce a journal of reduced dimensions without sacrificing any useful or desirable features.

## PLEA FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—At the annual meeting of the Scottish Band of Hope Union, held recently in the Central Halls, Glasgow, former Bailie George D. Morton presided, and moving the adoption of the annual report said that they regretted that the Government had been so dilatory in taking the question of prohibition in hand. It was not only supported by the temperance and Christian sentiment of the country, but by a great many who were not of their way of thinking in ordinary times, but who could not shut their eyes to the fact that there was no alternative just now to prohibition. The Government had tried experiments in the way of control boards. He would not like to say these had been a farce, but he would like to know what good they had done. There had been some talk of the likelihood of a general election, and while he thought it would be a great pity to have one at this time, still, if they were not going to get what they wanted without it, he was afraid the temperance reformers must demand a general election on the question, so that the voices of the people would make themselves heard. A resolution was adopted regarding the "continued supply of rum to soldiers on active service," and appealing to the Government to stop the practice, and another in favor of immediate prohibition of the drink traffic.

## DECREASE OF INTemperance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—A well considered estimate of the position leads to the expectation that official figures will show a decrease of about 5000 in the number of arrests for drunkenness in Glasgow during 1916. Although there has been a change in the population owing to the calling up of men for military service, the large influx of labor into the Clyde munition areas has at least balanced this outflow. This shows that the decrease in intemperance is real. A considerable decrease will also be shown in the proportion of women arrested. A similar decrease is noted in Edinburgh, the following table giving the number of arrests for drunkenness during the last three years in that city:

1914.....	7,073	1916.....	3,384
1915.....	4,292		

The latest figures also show a diminution in the arrests for drunkenness among women.

## BRITISH PLANS FOR HOUSING OF MUNITION WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Commenting on the official statement published by the Ministry of Munitions on the housing of munition workers, the Garden Cities and Town Planning Magazine states that the association has several times been called upon to advise in this important work, and that prompt advantage has been taken of the offer made by the association when the proposal of small holdings colonies was first put forward. Practically the whole of the housing work has been done in consultation with and under the supervision of men who have made their mark in the garden city movement. The following is the text of the note:

One of the most urgent problems which the Ministry of Munitions has to solve is the housing of the munition worker. The opening of a new factory, or the conversion of existing works to the needs of the State, often involves the transference of large numbers of workers to localities where there is an actual shortage of houses. The immediate remedy found in the provision of temporary accommodation; but in other cases permanent buildings are erected, the latter method being followed especially where house famine is known to have existed in pre-war days, and where there are good prospects of permanent manufacturing activity. The methods adopted by the State for the provision of permanent accommodation vary according to local circumstances. In certain cases loans are made to public utility societies which undertake the housing of munition workers, such loans being conditioned after the manner familiarized to the public by garden suburb and other associations. In other circumstances loans have been made directly to certain individual firms. These loans have been issued at the current rate of interest—usually 5 per cent—and run, generally speaking, for a period of 40 years. Certain private firms—now controlled establishments—have, moreover, been permitted to charge some portions of the increase on the cost of building due to war conditions to that part of the firms' profits which would otherwise have gone to the Exchequer. Such an arrangement is, however, only made in exceptional cases. A contribution of a part of the capital cost of building is, in other instances, made by the State to certain local authorities. In all cases this contribution is less than the estimated increase due to war conditions.

"The type of permanent building erected by these varying methods is similar, and is that which characterizes our newer industrial areas, i. e., a two-story brick cottage, containing two or three bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a bath. In Scotland a permanent dwelling of more limited accommodation is often provided. Far more variety in construction has been found possible in the provision of temporary accommodation and excluding the adaptation of existing buildings three district types of provisional accommodation have made their appearance: Temporary cottages, hostels, and hutments, or groups of hostels. In two cases, moreover, the Ministry of Munitions has been obliged to provide temporary villages with their own schools, churches, etc. One of these munition villages is peopled almost entirely by Belgians. The temporary cottages for the use of munition employees correspond fairly closely with the usual type of permanent cottage, save that the former are built of wood or concrete instead of brick, and are usually one story instead of two. They contain from three to five rooms, and are generally rented on the basis of from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week for a three-roomed cottage. "The hostel is usually designed to house about 30 persons, although

larger erections have been made where the demand for the housing of girl workers has been pressing. It is provided with its own kitchen, dining room, and common room, and to a certain extent life therein approximates to that of a large family. The hutment or colony system, where several hostels are grouped, is found particularly convenient where a large number of women workers must be accommodated. Each hostel is designed for the sleeping accommodation of from 100 to 130 persons, the dormitories being divided into cubicles, some single, some double. Adequate accommodation for bath-rooms, etc., is always made in these dormitory blocks. Under this colony system, however, meals are usually partaken of in separate buildings, where the residents from all the hostels meet in the dining and reception rooms. An administrative block is also erected where the offices and rooms of the lady superintendent, etc., are located. All the buildings are heated by hot water pipes and are lit by electric light or gas."

## POLITICAL CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The recent amazing debate in the Chamber of Deputies, when M. Alexandre-Blanc, Socialist and Kienthalist, complained of the action of the censor in allowing an article written against the lay schools to appear in a certain paper, is caustically commented upon by the Journal des Debats. It is difficult to be logical, says that paper, when the basis of one's arguments is not freedom. M. Alexandre-Blanc was finding fault with the censor the other day for allowing an article written against the lay schools to appear in the press—a deplorable article, let it be said. If M. Blanc considers that the censorship was not strict enough on this occasion, it must follow that he admits political censorship to be legitimate. How then are we to explain the fact that M. Alexandre-Blanc and his political friends demand the suppression of this same censorship? In a quite recent debate, M. Jean Bon expressed astonishment at hearing the President of the Council affirm the necessity of the censor's intervention, even in political matters, when discussions become too personal, or hostile to institutions, or even simply capable of harming the union sacrée. It is quite clear that if the censorship is never to interfere in political matters, M. Alexandre-Blanc had no grounds for his complaint. If, on the other hand, it was justifiable, then there are occasions when political censorship is not to be repudiated. In the first case M. Alexandre-Blanc would be in the wrong, in the second M. Jean Bon. This makes it all the harder to understand how it was that M. Jean Bon should have associated himself with M. Alexandre-Blanc in voting against the Government in this particular matter. Does it mean, as skeptical persons insinuate, that some people condemn the censorship when it suppresses something with which they agree, but never consider that it is severe enough on other occasions?

## SUBSTITUTE URGED FOR FOOD TICKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An ingenious proposal has been submitted by Mr. Grant Ramsay, principal of the Institute of Hygiene, to his council for more rigorously enforcing the food rationing proposals of Lord Devonport. The idea is to attain the objects of a food ticket system without the need of having any cumbersome machinery. Mr. Ramsay proposes that every householder should be obliged to keep an official housekeeper's book, in which all purchases of food would be entered by the tradesmen. The book would be issued and sold from official centers at the price of 1d. and upward, according to size. After a fixed date no food would be supplied without this official passbook. It would give the number of adult persons in each household, and also the number of children and their ages. On the left-hand pages would be entered the various items purchased, the total of cash purchases being signed by the vendor. The right-hand pages would contain separate columns for the different items of food purchased, so that a glance would show the quantities bought. At the end of the book would be a series of coupons with counterfoils, and the coupons would be used for meals taken away from home. No hotel or restaurant would be allowed to serve any individual unless a coupon was presented. The old books would be required to be returned for inspection when a new book was needed.

## ARMY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the War Office announces that a limited number of boys may be nominated by the Army Council for admission to a competitive examination for one Gill Memorial scholarship and two Gill Memorial exhibitions which will be held at Brighton College in June next.

The annual value of a Gill Memorial scholarship is £50 and that of a Gill Memorial exhibition is £45, tenable for three years (the period may be extended to four years on the recommendation of the headmaster).

To be eligible for nomination by the Army Council a candidate must be: (a) Under 15 years of age on June 1, 1917, and (b) the son of an officer of the regular army (serving or retired), Special Reserve or Territorial Force. The preference will, however, be given to sons of officers of the Regular Army.

The successful candidates for the scholarship or exhibitions will enter Brighton College at the termination of the summer vacation. Applications for nomination by the Army Council should reach the Secretary, War Office, London, S. W., not later than May 1 next (accompanied by birth certificates and certificates of conduct covering the last two years).

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET PRICES LACK EVEN COURSE

Rails and a Few Specialties  
Prominent in New York —  
Boston Elevated Strong Local  
Feature—Cotton Yarn Gains

Much irregularity characterized the early New York stock market today. There was little uniformity to prices. First figures, which were generally below yesterday afternoon's closing, were further reduced later. Some specialties were decidedly strong, including Wilson & Co. Union Pacific was weak. On the other hand Norfolk & Western advanced more than a point, and Erie was up 3/4 of a point at one time. The International Mercantile Marine issues were firm, particularly the preferred, but they did not hold at their best.

New Haven and Gulf were bright spots in the first few minutes of the short session in the local stock market. New Haven gained a point and Gulf an equal amount, although the latter eased off.

Irregularity was the most prominent aspect of both lists late in the first half hour.

Baldwin opened unchanged at 59, and advanced nearly 3 points before the close. Wilson was up 1/2 at the opening at 7 1/4, and advanced to 7 3/4. Texas Company, New York Air Brake and a few other specialties recorded advances. The rails became stronger toward the close. Reading opened off 1/2 at 100 1/2, receded to 99 1/2, and then advanced to 102 1/2, receding a good fraction later. Norfolk, New York Central and other rails were in demand.

Boston Elevated came into prominence in the trading on the Boston exchange. After opening up 1/2 at 7 1/4, it advanced to 7 3/4. New England Cotton Yarn, which has had a big advance recently, opened up 2 1/2 at 85 and advanced 9 points further.

New York total sales, 604,500 shares; \$2,388,000 bonds.

## FOUR FACTORS IN COTTON MARKET'S HIGHER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cotton market has shown increasing activity and made a generally firm showing during the past week. In a general way the advance has doubtless reflected four main factors. First, a more optimistic view of peace prospects; second, a belief that measures now under way in this country will lead to an improvement in the ocean freight situation; third, an anticipation that preparations for war will stimulate general business; and, fourth, increasing anxiety as to the new crop start.

Reports from the dry goods trade have indicated increased activity which may be traceable in part to Government requirements of heavy goods, and advances from the grain trade that no sales of grain are being made for shipment from Gulf ports after April have indicated that the British Government is planning to replenish cotton supplies during the last three months of the season.

Many complaints of delayed crop preparations have been received from the eastern belt, while drouthy conditions have remained a source of uneasiness in the Southwest. Many traders feel that it is too early for any real anxiety over reports of delayed planting, but there is uncertainty as to the effect in boll weevil districts. An early start with the crop is considered most desirable in these sections, and advice so far received indicate that there will be little increase in acreage this side of the river.

Reports of increased spot offerings encouraged reactionary sentiment which developed around the 19-cent level. But it seems that part of this selling has been for the account of Central European holders who have been replacing by purchases of October contracts.

**UNITED SERVICE CORPORATION**  
Service Corporation of New York, Inc., after paying all interest and amortization charges, was \$2,947,694, equivalent to 11.75 per cent on the \$25,000,000 capital stock, compared with 7.78 per cent in 1915.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
**BOSTON AND VICINITY**  
Fair tonight and Sunday; colder to-night, strong west wind diminishing.

For Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair.  
For Northern New England: Cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday fair.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 50.0 a. m. 42.0  
10 a. m. 48.0 12 noon 42.0  
2 p. m. 48.0 4 p. m. 42.0

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 48.0 New Orleans 58.0  
Buffalo 48.0 St. Louis 58.0  
Chicago 48.0 Philadelphia 58.0  
Cincinnati 48.0 Portland, Me. 48.0  
Boston 48.0 Portland, Ore. 48.0  
Jacksonville 48.0 San Francisco 48.0  
New York City 48.0 Washington 48.0  
San Antonio 48.0

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

6:00 a. m. 4:42 High water.  
Sun sets 6:01. 12:09 P. M.  
11th of day 12:19 Moon sets 8:15 P. M.  
FAST VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:31 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
Allis-Chalmers	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Am Ag Chem	93	93	93	93
Am B Sugar	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Am Can	8	8	8	8
Am Car Fr	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Car Fr	69 1/2	70 1/4	69 1/2	70
Am Cot Oil	44	44	44	44
Am H & L	14 1/2	15 1/4	14 1/2	15 1/8
Am H & L	69 1/2	7 3/4	69 1/2	70 1/4
Am Ice Sec	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
Am Lined	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am Lined	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Am Loco	72 1/2	73 1/4	72 1/2	73
Am Loco	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Smelt	107	107 1/2	107	107
Am Steel Fr	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Am Sugar	113 1/4	113 1/4	111	111
Am Tel & Tel	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Woolen	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	51
Am Woolen	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Wrtp	51 1/2	52 1/4	51 1/2	52 1/4
Am Zinc	87	87	87	87
Am Zinc	60 1/2	70	60 1/2	70 1/4
Anacoda	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2	85 1/2
Atchafalpa	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalpa	99	99	99	99
Atchafalpa	116 1/2	117	116	116
Bald Loco	58	60 1/4	58	60 1/4
Balt & Ohio	80 1/2	81 1/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
B & O	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Barrett rts	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Batopias	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel	146 1/2	147	145	145
Beth Steel	140	140	137 1/2	138
BFGoodrich	56	56	56	56
Brook R T	68 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4
Brook & Sup	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Can Pacific	166 1/4	166 1/4	165 1/2	166
Can Pacific	95	95	94 1/4	94 1/4
Cerro de Pasco	38 1/4	39	38 1/4	39
Ches & Ohio	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
CM & St Paul	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/4	85
Chl Rts	39	39 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chl & Alt	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl & West	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
Chl West	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
Chl & NW	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Chl & NW	25	25 1/4	25	25
Chl & NW	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chl & NW	51	53 1/4	51	53
Chl & NW	44	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Chl & NW	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chl & NW	61	61	61	61
Corn Prod	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26
Corn Prod	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Cruc Steel	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
Cuban C Sugar	45	45 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Cuban C Sugar	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Cub & Huds	142	144	142	144
Denver P	36 1/4	36 1/4	35 1/2	36
Det Edison	134 1/4	134 1/4	134	134
Dome Min	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
El Estor	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Erie	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 3/4	30 3/4
Erie	44 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Erie	34 1/4	34 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Gen Electric	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4
Gen Motors	120	120	119 1/2	119 1/2
G Motors	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Granby Min	87	87	87	87
Gt Nor Ore	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
Green Can	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Gulf States	130 1/2	130 1/2	130	130
Harv Cor	80	80	80	80
Harv Cor	118	118	118	118
Int Con Cor	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int C Cor	66	66	66	66
Int C Cor	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Inspiration	61	62 1/2	60 1/4	61 1/4
Int Mer Mar	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Int Mer Mar	95	95 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
In Nickel	45 1/4	46	45 1/4	45 1/4
In Paper	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Kan City So	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Kelley Tires	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Kenne Cop	47 1/4	47 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4
Lack Steel	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
LE & W	21	21 1/4	19	19
LE & W	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lee & T	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lehigh Val	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Long Island	43	43 1/4	43	43 1/4
Loose Wiles	21 1/4	23	21 1/4	23
Louis & N	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
M & St L	22 1/2	24	22 1/2	23 1/2
Mackay P	65	65	65	65
Matheson Alka	56	56	56	56
Max Motor	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
May Co	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Mex Petrol	93 1/4	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
Miami	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	41
Mo & T	85	94	85	94
Mo & T	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mo & T	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mo & T	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Mon Power	103	103	102	102
Nat Enamel	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Nat Lead	63	63	61 1/4	62
Nevada Con	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
NYA Brake	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
NY Central	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
NY Dock	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
NOT & M	18	18	18	18
NYC & SL	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
NYC & SL	12	12	12	12
NYN & H	47	47	46	46
NW	133 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4	133
North Pac	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
O Cities Gas	122 1/4	122 1/4	120 1/2	121 1/2
Ohio Fuel	51	51 1/4	51	51 1/4
O & W	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Pacific Mail	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Pacific T & T	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Penna	54 1/2	55 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Peoples Gas	92 1/4	93	92 1/4	93
Pero Marq	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pitts Coal	48	48	48	48
Pitts Steel	101	101	101	101

Pressed St 79 1/2 80 1/4 79 1/2 80 1/4  
Pullman 161 1/2 161 1/2 161 1/2 161 1/2  
Quicksilver 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4  
Ray Con 29 1/2 30 1/4 29 1/2 30  
Reading 100 1/2 102 1/2 99 1/2 101 1/2  
Repub I & S 84 1/4 84 1/4 84 1/4 84 1/4  
Rep I & S 103 103 103 103  
Royal Dutch 64 1/4 64 1/4 64 1/4 64 1/4  
Ry Steel Sp 54 54 1/4 54 1/4  
Seab A L 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2  
S-Robuck 192 1/2 192 1/2 192 1/2 192 1/2  
Shat Ari 28 1/4 28 1/4 28 1/4 28 1/4  
So Pacific 98 98 1/2 97 1/2 9 7/8  
Sloss Shof 73 73 72 1/2 72 1/2  
So Ry 30 1/4 30 1/4 30 1/4 30 1/4  
So Ry pf 61 1/4 61 1/4 60 1/4 61 1/4  
St L & S F 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4  
Studebaker 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2  
Texas Co 229 1/2 231 229 1/2 230  
Texas Pac 17 17 17 17 1/2  
Third Ave 41 41 41 41  
Underwood 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2  
Union Pac 144 145 142 1/4 143 1/4  
Un Alloy Steel 46 46 1/4 45 1/4 46 1/4  
United Fruit 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2  
USCI P 22 22 22 22  
US Rubber 60 1/4 60 1/4 59 1/2 59 1/2  
USS & R 62 1/2 63 1/2 62 1/2 63  
USS & R pf 51 1/4 51 1/4 51 1/4 51 1/4  
US Steel pf 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2  
Utah Copper 112 1/2 112 1/2 111 1/2 112 1/2  
V C Chem 42 42 42 42  
V C C 66 71 66 70 1/2  
Wabash 13 13 12 1/2 13 1/2  
Wabash pf 52 52 51 1/2 52 1/2  
Wabash pf 26 1/2 27 26 1/2 26 1/2  
W Maryland 22 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2  
West Union 97 1/4 97 1/4 97 1/4 97 1/4  
Westinghouse 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2  
W & L E 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2  
W & L E 1st pr 40 1/4 40 1/4 40 1/4 40 1/4  
White Motor 49 1/4 49 1/4 49 1/4 49 1/4  
Wilson Co 71 1/4 71 1/4 71 1/4 71 1/4  
Willis-Over 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2  
Wis Cent 52 52 52 52

\*Ex-dividend.

## CANADIAN TIMBER DECLINE SURVEYED

OTTAWA, Ont.—H. R. McMillan, special Timber Trade Commissioner of the Canadian Government, has submitted a report on the reasons for the decline in Canada's share of the Australian timber imports, says the Citizen. Latest figures show that Canadian exports of this commodity to the sister Dominion have almost reached the vanishing point. Canada is supplying only 3 per cent, while the United States sends 57 per cent, New Zealand 14 per cent, Norway 13 per cent, Sweden 6 per cent and Japan 4 per cent.

The reason assigned for the prevailing condition is that the channels of trade are non-British and the trans-Pacific timber brokerage and shipping business is in the hands of outside companies, mostly in the United States.

The remedy lies in the establishment of a Canadian marine on the Pacific. Arrangements along this line are being made, and the condition, Mr. McMillan says, shows signs of righting itself.

## RAILWAY POINTS

A special train occupied by the Exeter Musical Clubs passes through Boston today en route from Exeter to Wellesley via the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany roads. Returning the special will leave Wellesley at 10:30 p. m.

The railroads are assigning qualified employees to weighing United States mail, which will commence March 25 and continue until April 30 inclusive.

The Appalachian Mountain Club journey to Wellesley Hills in reserved Boston & Albany equipment today, leaving the South Station at 1:30 p. m. For the accommodation of Pi Eta theatricals of Harvard, en route to Andover today, the Boston & Maine provides a special train from North Station at 3:45 p. m. Returning, the special will leave Andover at 11:30 p. m.

The car department of the New Haven is running the motor equipment, operated between Providence and Bristol, through the Readville shops.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine furnished special service from North Station to Haverhill and return last night for Tufts College Glee Club.

Frank O'Brien, crew dispatcher of the Boston & Albany at South Station, is spending the week end in camp near North Adams.

The New Haven operated the Adams Express Company special from South Station in sections this morning on account of heavy western business.

The car department of the Boston & Albany received from the Bradley Car Works of Worcester yesterday another consignment of steel coaches for through train service.

The Boston & Albany has arranged to stop the Fast Mail, due in South Station at 5:30 a. m., at Framingham for the accommodation of United States railway mail people.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	106 1/2	107 0
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	118
Indiana Pipe Line	107	111
Ohio Oil	286	286
Prairie Oil & Gas	613	619
South Pennsylvania Oil	338	343
Standard Oil, California	302	306
Indiana	875	880
Kentucky	710	710
New Jersey	710	715
New York	318	322
Union Tank Line	91	96
Illinois Pipe	235	240
Prairie Pipe	335	348



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG FACTORS  
INFLUENCING  
STOCK MARKETEvents of World-Wide Im-  
portance to Securities and Money  
Situation—Buying of Com-  
modities—Week's Review

Stocks have had their customary spring rise, notwithstanding the most unfavorable news developments that could be thought of. The threatened railroad men's strike, probability of the United States entering the world war, the revolution in Russia and events of similar importance have been supplemented by the developments that are construed as distinctly bullish. With the advent of spring, hope of future good things becomes active. This is usually the incentive for the spring rise in the stock market. In addition to this annual occurrence there have been basic causes for a bull movement which have been most important. The continued heavy gold accumulations, low money rates, unprecedented credit conditions and record breaking prosperity give the bulls plenty of ammunition. The large value of business transacted by the stock exchanges this week and higher prices paid for securities attest the faith people have in the general situation. The settlement of the railroad men's wage dispute and the United States Supreme Court decision on the Adamson Law were construed as bullish factors this week.

Buying of commodities by the Government in its war preparations is expected to give fresh incentive to business. The earnings of corporations, particularly the steel companies, were enormous last year, and, as prices of steel products have continued to rise and business boomed, it is expected that the year 1917 will equal if not surpass last year. The remarkable achievement of the United States Steel Corporation, as shown by its annual report published this week, is typical of other steel companies and munition companies.

Just how far this prosperity, experienced and expected, has been discounted no one knows. There is a belief, however, that as long as the war lasts the securities markets will continue active and at times buoyant. Should peace come suddenly a different story may be told. Many are preparing for this event and are keeping out of the market and their funds liquid.

The United States Government bond issue, to meet the \$115,000,000 naval expenditure, will not be made before late in the summer, according to Secretary McAdoo. Construction work of naval ships for which the money will be spent will not be completed before that time, and thus, he said, there would be no necessity for issuance of bonds at this time.

The significant item in the Bank of England's statement this week was the loan account. Further reduction of \$68,000,000 brought the total \$221,000,000 below the figure of March 8, when the financing of the Government war loan had just been completed. Between that date and Feb. 1, a period covering preparations for the subscription to that issue, the bank's loan had increased \$80,000,000. On the face of these returns, something more than one-fourth of the borrowings from the bank, incidental to that subscription, have already been repaid.

It is now estimated that Canada's \$10,000,000 5 per cent 20-year war loan, subscriptions to which closed yesterday, will be more heavily oversubscribed than thought earlier this week. Subscriptions will probably be \$250,000,000, including the \$50,000,000 bank subscriptions. Excluding the latter, subscriptions would amount to \$190,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Board is friendly to the new \$100,000,000 French war loan. It is learned. Informal consideration is being given to methods of financing the Allies in event of war. The most probable course will be for the United States Government to borrow money extensively from the American people and then lend it to the European nations—principally France, whose needs just now are pressing.

The French collateral loan of \$100,000,000 will bring borrowings of France in the United States to fully \$675,000,000. It also brings United States loans to warring nations to \$2,313,375,000, and total of foreign loans by the United States outstanding to approximately \$2,500,000,000.

In addition, the United States has been a considerable purchaser of internal loans of the belligerent powers. Estimates of these purchases run up to \$250,000,000. These include British, French, Italian, German and Austrian internal loans, and considerably more than \$100,000,000 of the first two Canadian war loans, floated in Canada only, and of the Russian internal 10-year 5 1/2 per cent bonds. Investment by Americans in Canada internal loans will be greatly increased by purchases of the new Canadian loan of \$150,000,000 now being offered in the Dominion at 96. Also bankers in New York are receiving subscriptions for an Italian 5 per cent loan of unlimited amount and unfixed maturity at 90.

That Federal Reserve banks are "keeping their powder dry" against eventualities is indicated by the manner in which gold has been accumulating in the system the past few months. Governor Harding of Federal Reserve Board says banks have a note issuing capacity, based on their gold holdings, of more than \$1,200,000,000. But this gives no idea of the rapid concentration recently. This movement has

been going on quietly for several weeks. It is not due to any prearranged plan or movement, although the Federal Reserve Board recommended some time ago that it would be better if Reserve banks keep rates relatively higher than outside market, so as to let their investments run off and so increase their cash resources. But, other than this, the concentration of gold in regional banks appears to have been a natural one.

Compared with three months ago, gold held by reserve banks has increased \$124,000,000, and gold with federal reserve agents against outstanding Federal reserve notes \$65,000,000, making a total increase of \$189,000,000. Compared with six months ago, aggregate gold increase is \$335,000,000, and compared with a year ago is \$374,000,000, of which \$315,000,000 is shown by reserve banks, and \$159,000,000 by reserve agents.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 2 1/2 per cent. Time money is fairly active and steady, with rates practically unchanged. Industrial loans continue in favor with borrowers, who are principally the large wire houses. Loans are being made in four, five and six months at 4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent, according to the quality of the collateral. Mixed money is quoted 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent for 60 days and 90 days, 3 1/2 to 4 per cent for four, five and six months. Commercial paper market is dull. Mercantile houses are putting out little paper, securing sufficient accommodations from their regular bank connections. The best names are being marketed at 4 per cent, with money not so well known selling at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

DOMESTIC TRADE  
NOT DISRUPTED  
BY BIG EVENTS

Although activity of the domestic trade of the United States has abated somewhat, and commitments for the immediate future are undertaken with prudence, neither legitimate business nor speculative markets have been disturbed by the recent significant events in the foreign situation, says R. G. Dun's weekly trade review, which goes on to say: In producing and distributing channels, as in banking circles, caution continues general and many interests are still waiting, but there is no lack of confidence, which is essential to the economic welfare of the Nation.

That activity has abated in some branches in about all sections is not surprising, in view of the unexampled rise in prices and the limits to which the buying movement was previously carried.

With more open weather less is heard of delays in transportation and the adjustment of the railway labor controversy has removed an unsettling and retarding element. Difficulty in obtaining raw materials has not been eliminated, however, and manufacturing operations remain hindered, with the shortage of skilled hands an added drawback.

ATLANTIC, GULF  
& WEST INDIES'  
JANUARY REPORT

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies steamship lines report this comparative consolidated income account for January:

	1917	Increase
Operating income	\$3,122,041.75	\$1,113,871.89
Operating expenses	2,235,742.23	717,285.55
Total income	886,299.52	396,586.34
Less: Interest on under-lying bonds, rentals and other deductions paid or accrued	140,291.48	22,367.14
Net income	746,008.04	418,943.18

MASSACHUSETTS  
STATE FINANCES

From the annual report of the State Treasurer of Massachusetts for 1916 it is learned that the average rate of interest paid by the Commonwealth on the entire bonded debt was 3.408 per cent; average rate of income from 3.6627 per cent; average yield of securities purchased during the year, 3.95 per cent.

Total amount of temporary loans negotiated during the year was \$6,750,000, and average rate of interest 2.78 per cent, as follows:

Amount	Dated	Due	Interest
\$1,000,000	Jan. 27	Oct. 25	2.50%
2,000,000	Mar. 15	Oct. 25	2.74
2,000,000	Mar. 17	Nov. 17	2.90
1,000,000	Mar. 29	Nov. 17	2.85
750,000	May 23	Nov. 17	2.625

State Treasurer Burrill says: "The average rate of income received from the earnings of the sinking funds established for the payment of the debt was lower than formerly. The yield, however, would have been still lower were it not for the broadening of the market under Chapter 192 of the General Acts of 1916, which permitted the treasurer to invest in municipal bonds of states where the debt limit and population conformed with the Massachusetts Savings Bank Law."

INACTIVE SECURITIES	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co. pfd.	335.00	340.00
American Gas Co. pfd.	138.00	142.00
Am. Writing Paper Co. 5s.	91.50	92.00
Arlington Mills	110.00	112.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	110.00	108.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	88.00	100.50
Paragon Corporation	127.50	129.50
Parr Alpaca Co. ex-div.	167.00	173.00
Mountain States Telephone	113.00	115.00
Otis Elevator	60.00	63.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	195.00	200.00
Regent Shoe Co. pfd.	88.00	92.00
Southern New England Tel.	149.00	145.00
U. S. Envelope Co.	235.00	250.00
U. S. Envelope pfd.	115.00	116.50
Waltham Watch Co.	13.00	15.00
Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	82.00	82.00

## MARKET OPINIONS

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: In the event of war with Germany our national activities should be financial and commercial, instead of physical, the profits in finance and trade would certainly be smaller than in 1916 when our foreign commerce was a matter of individual negotiations. These are facts which rampant bulls on industrial stocks particularly should remember.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: In a critical period like this, while investment buying may proceed conservatively, the problem of the actual results that may be produced by the great forces at work, is so impossible of accurate solution that speculation, unable to see far ahead, has its periods of doubt and hesitation, and reactions follow. Then these are dissipated for a time by reports from the business world, of remarkable earnings, or increasing orders for both war and peace stocks, and of ample credit to finance the great volume of trade.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We have repeatedly pointed out that fundamentally prices for good stocks were cheap; also that accumulation was apparently in progress, but at the same time it is a situation necessitating unusual care in the selection of commitments. The rise in the rails is a belated expression of appreciation that there will be no strike and that the railroads will probably make up in increased rates for the increased burdens they are now bearing as a result of labor wage concessions and generally higher costs.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It will probably become the duty of the market shortly to appraise values on a war basis. We do not believe it will mean any drastic reduction in the value of American equities. Unfortunately, but perhaps necessarily, the first effect of war is to stimulate, to inflate. Later may, indeed must come, an inevitable reaction; but for the present there is no reason to fear for any serious interruption to the normal course of industrial activity. It is not indeed impossible that the force of inflation will be such as to carry prices to a dangerous level.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Always in the background is the possibility that Germany is almost ready to capitulate to the Allies. If she is also at war with the United States such a move would not necessarily simplify the situation or relieve us of the necessity of continuing hostilities. For this reason, if for no other, a runaway bull market would be welcome to banking interests at the present time, but further advances in specialties seem likely and justifiable.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: At this particular period of uncertainty as to the course of security values, we cannot refrain from expressing our firm conviction that the railroad issues are by far the safest. If Mr. Wilson at the extra session of Congress gets through his proposed railroad regulation, and appoints two new Interstate Commerce commissioners, who will be conservative, and give the railroads a fair deal, thus throwing the margin of the committee on the side of fair treatment, we look for a big bull market in the rails, and at this moment it looks very favorable for the roads obtaining higher freight rates.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The spring is at hand; the sap begins to run; the mills are busy and are grinding a great grist; new records are making in profitable industry; we are in for a great year and stocks are not high; the war means active business—new records.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Big Ledge	4	4 1/4
Boston & Mont.	65c	67c
Butte & Z.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Butte Ind.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Can. Motors	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cons. Arizona	2	2 1/4
Cosden & Co.	15 1/2	15 3/4
Cosden O. & G.	14 1/2	14 3/4
Dundee Ariz.	1 1/2	1 3/4
First Nat. Copper	54	56
Goldfield Cons.	54	56
Gold Warrior	65	70
Grant Motors	5	8
Green Monster	2	2 1/4
Hedra Mining	7 1/2	8
Howe Sound	6 1/2	7
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Victor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	32	34
Lake Torpedo Boat	8 1/2	9 1/4
Magma Cop.	47 1/2	48 1/4
Majestic	88	90
Marlin Arms	88	90
Max Munitions	3 1/2	3 3/4
McKin Dar	50	53
Met. Petrol.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Midvale Steel	61 1/2	61 3/4
Midwest Iron	80	82
Mohican	1	1 1/4
Mojave Tung.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Mother Lode	39	40
Nancy Hanks	91	94
Nisusing	8	8 1/2
Peerless	15	15 1/2
Rex Cons.	42	44
Sapulpa Ref.	11 1/2	11 3/4
Seneca	12 1/2	12 3/4
Sequoyah Oil	5 1/2	5 3/4
Stclair Oil	55 1/2	56 1/4
Steel Alloys	8	8 1/2
Stewart Min.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Submarine Boat	23 1/2	24
Success Min.	60	61
Troy Arizona	60	61
United Motors	39 1/2	40
United W. O.	11	11 1/2
Un Verde Ext.	18 1/2	18 3/4
Un Steamship	3 1/2	3 3/4
Victoria	1 1/2	1 3/4
Zinc Concent.	3 1/2	3 3/4

## COTTON MARKET

	Open	High	Low	Last
Jan.	18.52	18.54	18.51	18.51
Feb.	18.95	19.10	18.95	18.95
May	18.87	18.93	18.81	18.85
Oct.	18.40	18.52	18.40	18.45
Dec.	18.50	18.59	18.50	18.49

TEXAS COTTON  
HAS BROADER  
SPOT DEMANDUnsatisfactory Conditions Sur-  
rounding the New Crop Are  
Also Factor in Forcing Prices  
to Considerably Higher Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ALVESTON, Tex.—Broadening of spot demand for raw cotton and unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the new crop have been regarded as bullish factors in the Texas cotton market during the last week. As a result there has been a general upward tendency that has carried prices substantially higher than the close of the previous week. The threatened railroad strike and the resulting embargoes caused many spot buyers to withdraw from the market, but the total sales were encouraging, amounting to more than 20,000 bales, as compared with 15,745 bales last week and 15,125 bales for the corresponding week last year.

Arming of American merchantmen has had a stabilizing influence on the Texas markets. It is felt that the overseas movement of cotton will be encouraged and greatly increased when it is shown that armed vessels carrying such cargoes could pass safely through the German barred zone. New crop preparations have been of greater interest to the trade. Reports indicate that weather conditions have been unfavorable throughout the belt. Conditions are conspiring to reduce the acreage that will be planted to cotton, but it is not believed that this reduction of acreage will amount to more than 10 per cent.

It is noticeable that the new crop positions are now stronger than the old crop months, and this shows that more interest is taken by the trade in the new crop indications than in the amount of old cotton that remains to be marketed. There has been a decided decrease in the movement of spot cotton, due chiefly to the fact that the railway embargoes have forced spot buyers to discontinue operations temporarily. It is believed that with the raising of these embargoes the spot movement will be greater than before.

It is believed that there is still considerable cotton in the hands of the farmers and interior spot dealers, and that as soon as the shipping situation clears, much of this cotton will move into sight for foreign export. In the mean time the cotton mills in Texas and other southern states are heavy buyers. They had been operating on a very narrow margin of stock and when increased orders in account of the marked preparedness movement were received, they had to go into the market for heavy purchases. Cotton taken by domestic mills has been about all the cotton sold in Texas for the last several weeks, because the submarine campaign of the Germans has just about shut off all foreign export from Galveston.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 24

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:  
Baltimore—H. R. Jandorff of R. Jandorff & Co.; Adams.  
Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike.  
Cleveland—W. H. Knox of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Corley Plaza.  
Cleveland—G. W. Greber of George W. Greber Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Jeff Newberry & Sons; Barker.  
Kansas City—T. C. Elliot of Elliot Kendall Shoe Co.; Adams.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie and W. L. Wright of Haynes, Henson & Co.; U. S.  
Lynchburg, Va.—George S. Cosby of Crosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy of Levy & Wolf Shoe Co.; Corp. Plaza.  
Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.  
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.  
Petersburg, Va.—H. E. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co. & U. S. Philadelphia—Frank Hoffman of Marsters & Hoffman; Adams.  
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 135 Lincoln St.  
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.  
San Francisco—H. Gillman of Bucking-ham & Hecht; U. S.  
Toledo, O.—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Toledo—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Avery.  
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Max Seeherman of Seeherman & Grosse; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Annyville, Pa.—A. S. Kreider of A. S. Kreider & Co.; U. S.  
Annyville, Pa.—M. H. Withers of A. S. Kreider & Co.; U. S.  
Elizabeth, Pa.—W. A. Withers of A. S. Kreider & Co.; U. S.  
Milwaukee—J. G. Mulligan; U. S.  
(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

DRY GOODS SITUATION  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Roadmen now out with fall lines of dry goods report that retail merchants have not over-bought on wool dress goods. Although they have covered on staples, there is a strong demand for novelties, special attention being given to the factors of delivery, reliable dyes and finish. Merchants are buying higher grades of dress goods and the former retail prices of 50c. and 75c. are becoming a thing of the past, says the John V. Farwell Company.

## DIVIDENDS

Chace Cotton Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, an increase of 2 per cent over last quarter.

Gorham Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2.

Haverhill Gas Light Company will pay a quarterly dividend of \$1.12 1/2 (2 1/2 per cent) on April 2 to holders of record March 26.

National Union Bank of Boston has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 23.

American Power Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 26.

Scoville Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent in addition to usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 26.

Charles Warner Company of Delaware declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on first and second preferred stocks, payable April 26 to stock of record March 31.

Billings-Spencer Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 26. These are same amounts as were paid Jan. 2, last.

The American Laundry Machinery Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on common and regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock. Common payable May 15. Preferred is payable April 14.

Electrical Securities Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on common and of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stocks. Common is payable April 2 to stock of record March 30 and preferred May 1 to stock of record April 2.

Flint Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 21. Its usual rate until recently has been 1 1/2 per cent a quarter. Last quarter it paid 2 per cent, and the quarter before last 4 1/2 per cent.

The Richard Borden Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 21. Its usual rate formerly was 1 1/2 per cent, and more recently 2 per cent. For the past two quarters 5 per cent has been paid.

The Tecumseh Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 20. Its usual quarterly rate is 1 1/2 per cent. In each of the last two quarters extra dividends of 3 1/2 per cent were paid.

The Dominion Steel Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable April 16 to stock of record March 31. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared payable May 1 to stock of record April 15. This is the first dividend on the common stock in three years.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

New Russian liberty loan will be for about \$1,500,000,000. It will be issued at 80, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent, and repayment in 1925, was oversubscribed by \$1,200,000.

Anderson Shipbuilding Company of Seattle has received an offer of contracts for construction of six 8800-ton steel steamships at total price in excess of \$8,000,000.

Grand Trunk Railway will be permitted to retain possession and continue operation of its boat lines on Great Lakes, by Interstate Commerce Commission decision.

Merger of Astor Trust Company, capital \$1,230,000, and Bankers Trust Company, capital \$10,000,000, will make combined deposits \$255,000,000. Basis of merger may be share for share. Bankers Trust Company may double its present capital.

Food exports from United States in February were reduced about one-third by Germany's submarine campaign. Shipments fell from \$105,000,000 in January to \$67,000,000 in February. Shipments of all kinds dropped from \$613,500,000 to \$466,500,000.

Washington dispatch says Charles W. Morse, Edward B. McLean and Colin H. Livingston of Washington are incorporators of New York, Washington & Norfolk Steamship Company, capital \$5,000,000, its scope including transportation between New York and other Atlantic ports and Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia.

Banks of United States are in a position of strength today never before approximated in their history. Reserves of Federal reserve system are greater than those of all the chief belligerents combined. Since the beginning of the war the United States has added \$35,000,000,000 a year to its wealth, or about \$80,000,000,000 for the period.

## SOFT COAL STOCKS

Lovell & Co. issue a special letter calling attention to a number of soft coal companies which have been especially benefited by the high prices now ruling for bituminous coal. The letter says that the export trade in coal will continue while the war lasts, and that a large proportion of this trade is likely to be retained after the war which adds to the investment and speculative possibilities of these companies.

BAR SILVER PRICES  
LONDON, England—Bar silver 35 1/2 off 1-16d.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 71 1/2 off 1/4c.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR  
SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

	Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Am. T. & T. sub 4 1/2s	Feb. 1, 1918	100 1/4	100 1/2	2.75
American Thread Co. 1st 4s	Jan. 1, 1918	98 1/4	98 1/2	4.50
Ayer Mills Cons. & Eq. 5s	Mar. 1, 1918	99 1/2	99 3/4	...
*do Cons. & Eq. 5s	Mar. 1, 1919	99 1/2	99 3/4	...
*do Cons. & Eq. 5s	Mar. 1, 1920	99 1/2	99 3/4	4.85
Bethlehem Steel 5s	Feb. 15, 1919	98 1/4	98 1/2	5.80
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	July 1, 1918	99 1/2	100 1/4	4.95
Canadian Pacific 1st 6s	Mar. 2, 1924	101 1/2	102 1/4	5.65
Chicago & Western Indiana 5s	Sept. 1, 1917	100	100 1/4	4.35
Erie Railroad 5s	April 1, 1919	98 1/4	98 1/2	5.80
*General Rubber Co. 5s	Dec. 1, 1918	99 1/2	100	5.00
Hocking Valley R.R. 5s	Nov. 1, 1917	100 1/4	100 1/2	4.10
International Harvester 5s	Feb. 15, 1918	100 1/4	100 1/2	4.25
Kansas City Ry. Co. 5 1/2s	July 1, 1918	100 1/4	101 1/4	4.20
Kansas City Term Ry. 4 1/2s	Nov. 15, 1917	99 1/2	99 3/4	4.40
*do 4 1/2s	July 1, 1921	99 1/2	99 3/4	4.40
Laclede Gas Light Co. 5s	Feb. 1, 1919	99 1/2	100 1/4	4.55
*Morgan & Wright 5s	Dec. 1, 1918	100	100 1/4	4.60
New England Nav. col. 1st 6s	May 1, 1917	98 1/4	98 1/2	6.00



## TECH PLANNING IMPROVEMENT IN ITS INSTRUCTION

University of Chicago Man to  
Act as Chairman of Committee  
Which Will Seek to Better the  
Methods Now in Use

Dr. Charles R. Mann of the University of Chicago has been selected by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to act as chairman of a committee within the institute whose duties shall be to improve the methods of instruction. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has long been considering such a step and expresses the hope that the "step forward in methods of instruction in the colleges and universities throughout the land." Dr. Mann is a graduate of Columbia University and the University of Berlin and for the last three years has been on leave of absence devoting his time to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

President MacLaurin has outlined the history of the new step and the purposes of the new committee in this way:

"At the beginning of this academic year the president of the institute appointed a committee on research composed of members of the corporation, faculty and alumni. The function of this committee is to consider ways and means of encouraging advanced study and research within the institute. In recent years the main energies of Technology have been directed toward the building up of a great plant on the banks of the Charles. This has involved an immense amount of labor on the part of all concerned and not least amongst the faculty, many of whom have spent weeks and months in planning laboratories and their equipment and later in supervising the installation. As a result of this, the institute now has a unique plant with immense laboratories equipped with all kinds of machinery unsurpassed and indeed in many respects unequaled anywhere in the world. The problem is, to make the most of this equipment and to organize the faculty in such a way that its members may work together effectively for the ends of advancing knowledge as well as of giving instruction.

"The committee on research deals particularly with the advancement of knowledge. Cooperating with this committee there was established almost simultaneously a research committee of the faculty under the presidency of Dr. Noyes, formerly acting president of the institute. It is the intention to make the faculty committee a permanent one.

"Its labors have already borne fruit in changes of faculty rules. Various restrictions limiting the supply of men who were devoting themselves to advanced study and research have been removed without any lowering of standards. Practical proposals have been made for modifying the conditions under which the junior members of the staff work to enable them to devote more time to advanced study and research.

"Through the cooperation of individuals and corporations who appreciate the importance of scientific research to the development of our industries considerable sums of money have been obtained for the carrying on of investigations and doubtless in time the endowment available for such purposes will be greatly increased. With proper support the institute must become a great research organization advancing the frontiers of knowledge in the field of chemistry and physics, and constantly discovering new applications of scientific knowledge to the practical problems of industry.

"While this development is going on it will not be forgotten that the primary function of the institute is to teach. The best teachers, like the best artists, are born and not made and the recognition of this has led educational institutions to make no serious effort to improve its methods. Young men are appointed as instructors and they experiment on the youth of the country often without any direction whatever as to how to go about their business. It is not surprising that there is a great deal of inefficiency in college teaching and that a large number of earnest and industrious students fall by the way not so much through their own shortcomings as through those of their instructors.

In the field of applied science with which the institute mainly concerns itself, there is a special need for trained instructors. Today the profession of the engineer is more exacting than it was a generation ago and the equipment of the engineer must be more varied. "An overworked curriculum and an almost panicky condition of work is the inevitable consequence unless special care is given to the methods of instruction. Recognizing this, the president of the institute is setting up a committee of the faculty charged with the special duty of considering ways and means of improving the methods of instruction. There is so much to be done in this field that the chairman of this committee will have little time for anything else. It has consequently been decided to strengthen the faculty by the addition of another member who will be made chairman of this committee and, except for a very small amount of teaching, be freed from most other duties."

In his annual report to the corporation, President MacLaurin reviews the steps which have led to the establishment of the institute in its new buildings on the Charles. He shows the start when the State of Massachusetts promised its help and Col-

man duPont subscribed \$500,000 and Mr. "Smith" added his large contribution. "It is specially gratifying that we have been able to carry an undertaking of such dimensions without encroaching on the endowment of the institute," he says, and adds that during the construction period "substantial additions" were made to the endowment. In the educational section of his report the practice of sending students to study in large commercial establishments is commented on by the president.

## REAL ESTATE SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

Blanche Celly has sold her village property in Milford, Mass., located at 50 Grant Street, to Dr. E. A. Kennedy, consisting of a modern seven-room house with outbuildings and about a quarter of an acre of ground. Purchaser is already occupying the premises.

Ernest A. Hemen sold to Etta M. Sherman the frame house and 6501 square feet of land at 106 Florence Street, corner Claremont Avenue, Arlington Heights. The property was assessed during construction for \$29,950, of which the land carries \$495.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale made of property situated on Sea Street, North Weymouth, consisting of nearly an acre of land, an eight-room modern house, also a stable and other outbuildings. Harry M. Newell conveyed to Isadore Greeze.

Papers have also gone to record for the sale of property situated on North Street, North Weymouth, consisting of a five-room house and a good sized lot of land. Eliza Vining conveyed to E. P. Shaw.

Arnold McDonald has sold the frame dwelling and 26,693 square feet of land, located at 783 Hancock Street, corner of Clay Street, Wollaston. The whole property is assessed on a valuation of \$10,350, of which \$5350 is on the land. William R. Lotgren bought for improvement, and will erect several modern two-apartment houses. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in all these sales.

## ROXBURY PROPERTY SALES

Title to the frame dwelling property at 94 Seaver Street, Roxbury has this day changed hands. Ellen M. Egan was the grantor and Leah Krasofsky is the buyer. There is a land area of 4964 square feet valued at \$2700, which is included in the \$10,200 assessment.

Papers have also gone to record in the sale of two three-story and basement frame houses and 2799 square feet of land situated at 31 and 33 Webster Street, Roxbury. Total assessed value is \$2300, of which the land carries \$1400. David H. Greenwood sold to Pauline Shanfield.

## IN THE NEWTONS AND BRIGHTON

The sale of the Charles Bartlett estate, situated 271 Mill Street, Newtonville, to Ernest J. Bartlett, who will occupy, is reported. By a rare coincidence, the well-known estate is sold to a Bartlett, although not related to the former owner. The estate consists of a 12-room house, garage and 20,000 square feet of land, all valued at \$20,000. Joseph W. Bartlett, administrator, was the grantor.

James H. Smith has sold his new four apartment building, with 9000 square feet of land, situated at 14 to 16 Wallingford Road, Aberdeen section of Brighton. Mrs. Sarah F. Ivy of Newton buys for investment. The property is not yet assessed but is valued at \$28,000.

J. Devenincis has purchased from A. H. Allison, three lots containing 26,000 square feet of land, situated on California Street, corner Los Angeles Street, Newton. They are valued at \$2500. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were brokers in above transactions.

## A NEW GARAGE FOR ALLSTON

The estate of William E. Lincoln has sold to Kenneth E. Henderson a parcel of land containing 55,550 square feet, situated on Brainerd Road, Gorham and Griggs Street, Allston. The lot has a frontage of 300 feet on Brainerd Road, and it is the intention of the new owner to erect at once a garage. The land is assessed for \$25,400. The purchaser was represented by Henry W. Savage, Inc., and the grantors by Edward B. Miles.

## PURCHASED IN BROOKLINE

Mrs. Helen V. Coyle has purchased from Walter M. Taylor, through the office of Remington & Reid, the stucco single house and 6100 square feet of land, situated 188 Summit Avenue, Brookline, and will occupy the premises as a residence. The house was recently finished and has been assessed for \$4100, to which is added \$2400 on the lot, making a total of \$6500.

## TRANSACTION IN BACK BAY

George E. Lothrop Jr. has sold to Henry W. Palmer the three-story brick dwelling at 205 Newbury Street, near Exeter Street, Back Bay. The property is next to the Prince School, has a frontage of 30 feet and is open on three sides. The lot contains 3416 square feet, assessed at \$14,500 and building for \$15,500 or a total of \$30,000. George H. Bonelli acted for the grantor and the purchaser was represented by Codman & Street.

## BUILDING ACTIVE IN CAMBRIDGE

Establishment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge is resulting in many improvements in that district. At the institute itself, since the dedication in June, the dormitory group has been finished, as an accessory to Technology, at an expense of \$350,000; also the new mining and metallurgy wing of the educational structure, costing \$325,000; a brick service building, including shops, costing \$30,000; the internal combination engine laboratory brick building, at a cost of \$20,000 as well as a \$300,000 reinforced cement garage. In addition to all this, two fraternity houses have been completed on the Esplanade, one of which is occupied by the Phi Beta Epsilon. These buildings cost

\$90,000. The Technology Block, Inc., on the opposite side of Massachusetts Avenue, was put up by private capital, since the dedication, at a cost said to exceed \$100,000, and in the vicinity a large amount of mercantile property has been improved.

There is an evidence of growth and increasing demand for locations of all kinds in the vicinity of Tech, there is excellent authority for saying rents have advanced 6 per cent in single block of apartments on Massachusetts Avenue.

Prof. F. J. Moore of Tech has purchased a building lot on the Esplanade, north of Massachusetts Avenue, upon which he intends to erect a home for his own occupancy.

Cambridge is trying out its new system of taxation for the first time, year, and many persons of various interests are watching the outcome in the hope the plan may be adopted in other parts of New England. This system has been exhaustively worked out by a committee appointed by the Mayor of Cambridge some three years ago.

## HOPKINTON AND FRAMINGHAM

The sale is reported of Elmwood farm in Hopkinton, Mass. It consists of 65 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, large modern house of 12 rooms, a superintendent's cottage of five rooms and a number of outbuildings. All farming tools, machinery, etc., were included in the sale. The advertised price was \$25,000. Herbert L. Marsh and Bertha L. Marsh conveyed to Ira L. Lewis.

In connection with the above sale Ira L. Lewis has conveyed to Herbert L. Marsh 10 modern two-family frame houses numbered 23 to 31 inclusive on Washburn Street, Framingham, together with 50,000 square feet of land, all carrying a total assessment of \$37,000. This is one of the largest transfers of this class of property that has been made in Framingham for a long period.

Another small property, situated at 4 Cottage Street, Framingham, consisting of about 1/2 acre of land, a modern house of six rooms, together with stable and other outbuildings, has been sold. John W. Deehan conveyed to Ella S. Freeman who bought for a home and will occupy immediately. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hara were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Western Ave., 224, 226, Ward 26; Joseph E. White, John C. McGill & Sons; frame sand storage.  
Canal St., 55-56, Ward 5; A. Badaracco; alter offices and stores.  
Washington St., 337-343, Ward 5; A. M. Howe et al.; alter mercantile.  
Eliot St., 39, Ward 5; Jacob Wirth; alter restaurant.  
Westland Ave., 72-74, Ward 7; E. Fellows; alter tenements.  
Berwick St., 11, rear, Ward 7; U. B. Holden; alter storage.

## PRICE FIXING PROHIBITION IS PROTESTED

OTTAWA, Ont.—A large gathering of representative manufacturers, wholesale and retail grocers, representatives of the Dominion Retail Merchants Association at a meeting in the Assembly Hall of the Toronto Board of Trade quarters emphatically protested against the Order in Council of the Dominion Government, which was brought down as a war measure, making it an illegal offense for a manufacturer to enter into any form of contract upon which he fixed a selling price, says the Citizen. The speakers also claimed the order which exempted market gardeners, farmers and the laboring classes, was inconsistent.

The following resolution was passed: "Be it resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the Retail Merchants Association of Canada by every means within our power in their endeavors to have an inland trade commission appointed and in their efforts to have the public and Parliament shown the unwisdom of the Department of Labor's methods in connection with the high cost of living legislation, it being understood that they will consult with the joint committee appointed in Ottawa when necessary."

E. F. Johnston, K. C., who is acting in an advisory capacity for the retail merchants, told the meeting that in his opinion the present Order in Council does not prevent the manufacturer from placing a price on his goods which he disposes of to the wholesaler, retailer or consumer.

## SUFFRAGISTS OF ILLINOIS ARE TO WAGE CONTEST

CHICAGO, Ill.—Victory for the constitutional convention resolution in the house has caused the political situation in the General Assembly to be fraught with many possibilities, says the Journal.

That a determined contest will be waged from now up to the time of the November election, next year, when a United States Senator, a State Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of Congress and of the Legislature, will be chosen, was one of the certainties of the situation faced by every member of the House whose vote made up the 112 that put the resolution through.

Already the suffragists, led by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, are laying their plans to make a contest in the convention if one is called, to have inserted in the organic law of the State provision that will give women the right to vote for every office and on every question for which the men may vote.

That this, with the possible struggle for new taxation provisions, will be the big fight, was apparent.

## BOSTON EVENING SCHOOLS READY TO END SESSION

Commencement Exercises Next  
Thursday Night to Mark 49  
Years of Continuous Service of  
This Department

Commencement exercises of the evening schools of Boston will be held next Thursday evening, closing the forty-ninth year of continuous evening school service to residents of Boston.

Starting with one high school and nine elementary schools in 1868, the Evening School Department has grown in importance and in numbers until there are now two evening trade schools, nine evening high schools and 20 elementary schools in the various sections of Boston.

With this growth in numbers' has come also a great change in the character of the evening schools. The high schools which were formerly general or academic high schools are today, with one exception, commercial high schools, and the work in the commercial high schools has gradually become more and more specialized.

In the evening elementary schools there has been even a more remarkable change in the character of the pupils. In the early years of the evening schools the immigrant population of Boston was composed almost entirely of people from English-speaking lands and the evening schools at that time offered the equivalent of a regular elementary school education to such immigrants, as well as to the large number of boys and girls who at the age of 14 or even earlier left the regular day schools to go to work. Today all such pupils between 14 and 16 are cared for in the Continuation School.

Besides, the immigrant population has almost completely changed in character and in relative importance. According to the census of 1870, 57 per cent of the population of Massachusetts was native-born of native-born parentage. Today it is estimated by statistical authorities that not more than 30 per cent of the population of this State is native-born of native-born parentage.

"Great as has been the change in the immigrant population so far as numbers are concerned, the change in its character has been even more significant and has presented a greater problem to the community as a whole and to the evening schools in particular," says Michael J. Downey, acting director of evening schools, "for during the years in which the evening schools have been in existence the tide of immigrants has turned from Northern Europe to the non-English speaking people of Southern and Eastern Europe. The elementary evening schools are now, to all intents and purposes, practically schools for the foreign-born and for the non-English speaking people. During last year, for example, out of an enrollment of over 9500 in the evening elementary schools less than 1600 were born in the United States; more than 3500 came from Russia and more than 2000 came from Italy. Of these foreign-born pupils approximately 5700 were illiterate, about 2700 minors and about 3000 adults.

"Under the laws of the Commonwealth illiterate minors between 16 and 21 are compelled to attend evening schools while they are in session but the larger proportion of the pupils are adults.

"The problem of absorbing into the national life the various peoples that seek our shores from every clime under the sun is now more and more arousing the conscience of the nation. With the people as a whole becoming awake to the significance and the importance of this problem it is certainly gratifying to note that section, which is usually considered as ultra-conservative, has been doing the very thing which so many are today advocating, namely, giving instruction in English and in citizenship to our foreign-born population; not for a few years but for half a century. Fifty years of continuous service to our foreign-born, 50 years of instruction in the mastery of the English language, 50 years of instruction in the appreciation of American ideals, institutions and traditions, 50 years of continuous service in immigrant education, is the proud record of Boston's schools."

## LOUISIANA RAILWAYS ASK RATE INCREASE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Sweeping demands for rate increases by lines operating west of the Mississippi River in Louisiana and from Mississippi River crossings, have been filed with the Louisiana State Railroad Commission, says the Item. If granted, these demands will mean the cancellation of almost every rate established by the Railroad Commission since its organization, and the substitution of a much higher rate.

The entire commodity rate structure of the State is attacked, and the water group basis rates on cotton, sugar, rice, molasses and sirup will be substituted by a mileage basis, which, in the opinion of W. M. Barrow, Assistant Attorney-General, will "absolutely disregard all water competition along the Mississippi River and Bayou Teche points, and destroy all of the group rates which have been in effect for more than 25 years in the State from the sugar-producing territories of New Orleans, which is the great primary market for sugar and molasses."

## STATE AID PLAN FOR ON DELAWARE TUNNEL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There has been introduced into the House a bill looking toward the construction of a bridge across or tunnel beneath the Delaware River, between Philadelphia and Camden. The bill is supported by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

The measure constitutes the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings a commission to act in connection with a similar commission representing the State of New Jersey, and empowers it to have prepared necessary plans, select location, fix boundaries and approaches, make necessary estimates and to enter into contracts to build and equip the bridge or tunnel, which ever shall be decided upon by the joint commission.

Under the terms of the bill the State is to pay one-half of the cost of construction of the bridge or tunnel and the State of New Jersey the other half. The city of Philadelphia, however, shall pay for the purchase of the necessary land on the Philadelphia side of the river. The city shall also pay for the care and repairs of the bridge or tunnel after its construction.

The draft of the act authorizing the construction of the Delaware River bridge or tunnel has been approved by the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Papers have this day gone to record for the sale of Hotel Chester, a large five-story brick building at 541 to 549 Shawmut Avenue, South End. There is an area of 8000 square feet of land taxed \$20,000, of which is included in the total assessment of \$35,000. The E. J. Pitt Company of Massachusetts are the buyers and Helen M. Ranney the grantor.

The E. J. Pitt Company has also purchased the two four-story brick houses at 667-669 Shawmut Avenue from Frank Stern. This estate carries an assessment of \$17,000, including \$2000 on the 2400 square feet of land.

Another South End parcel sold is located on Rochester Street. This is a four-story brick house and 900 square feet of land assessed for \$4500 in the name of Leah Rubenstein and \$1800 of that amount is carried on the lot. Assad Kurey is the buyer.

Final papers have gone to record to date from Eva Rodman to Annie E. Sims, in the sale of a 2 1/2-story brick house and 868 square feet of land at 2 Briggs Place, South End. The total assessed value is \$2800 including \$1300 on the lot.

## BOSTON ARRIVALS

Strs Barotse (Br), Honeychurch, Calcutta; City of Chester (Br), Haddy, Calcutta; Meltonian (Br), Manchester; Cape Breton (Br), McDonald, Louisville; Gloucester, Hatch, Baltimore; Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia; J. H. Devereux, Keene, Newport News; Bay State, Thompson, Sewalls Point; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Linneken, Portland.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL BANK SUCCEEDS IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—Before the Legislature began considering the feasibility of establishing school savings banks, the city of New Richmond went ahead of its own accord and has established one, says the State Journal.

The school thrift and savings account, operative under the auspices of the New Richmond public schools, opened for business on Oct. 12, 1915. At the present time, the club has 300 live accounts with \$1250 on deposit. Interest is paid four times a year on a 4 per cent basis on all sums of \$1 and over. No withdrawal of over \$1 is paid without the consent of the parent or guardian. Practically all of the work is done by the Commercial Department of the high school. Accounts may be opened with 1 cent and deposits of 1 cent or more are accepted.

After consulting with bankers and lawyers, it was decided to have the School Thrift and Savings Club purchase city bonds bearing 5 per cent interest and called Light Extension Bonds. The club purchased five \$100 bonds maturing on Feb. 1, 1918.

In less than three weeks time all five bonds were sold to depositors in the School Thrift and Savings Club. The club will collect the interest from the city and will pay the children by crediting their individual saving books. The club is the agent of the child.

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## REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE BROOKLINE HOUSES

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Corey Hill—The Jerome Jones Estate—brick mansion house and stable, about 75,000 sq. ft. land; superb view.

Aspinwall Hill—Frame house, 19 rooms, 3 baths, servants' dining room, etc.; oak floors, tiled baths, steam heat and electric lights; large combination stable and garage with chauffeur's suite of 4 rooms and bath; everything in perfect order, including ample land, shade trees, etc.

Babcock St.—11 rooms, 2 tiled baths, etc., in fine condition; heated garage, chauffeur's suite; plenty of land.

Beaconsfield Terraces—19 rooms and 2 baths; \$1200 just spent installing elec. lights, new plumbing, etc.; owner gone to N. Y.—sell at a bargain.

29 Colborne Crescent—Secluded yet convenient, slightly yet accessible; modern house and 21,315 ft. land beautifully landscaped.

1754 Beacon St.—End house in stone block, best in market; 13 rooms, 2 baths, etc.; kitchen on dining room floor.

51 Upland Road—Sunny house of 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, continuous hot water and other modern features; very aristocratic neighborhood.

157 Winthrop Road—Frame house of 15 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric lights, etc.; recently renovated outside and in.

11 Gorham Ave.—Homelike house of 13 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, hardwood floors and electric lights—close to steam and trolleys.

177 Naples Road—House and garage close to Commonwealth Ave. Elm Street—9 rooms and bath; new oak floors, electric lights, etc.; moderate rental.

FRANK A. RUSSELL  
1315 Beacon St., Brookline 506 Old South Bldg., Boston

## On Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

\$15,000 buys double, old-fashioned furnished house, bath room, set-tubs, barn, etc., a responsible land, orchard, natural springs, on hill commanding a glorious view of Atlantic Ocean and Vineyard Sound. For school or private estate. Address J. H. Monitor, 2 E. 4th Street, New York City.

FOR SALE in Cambridge—12 room furnished house; reasonable rent; central, near college; large garden, space, home-like; single house; all let; 15 min. to Boston. Address F. H. Monitor Office, Boston.

## REAL ESTATE—VIRGINIA

SIXTY ACRES, 2 miles from railroad, 500 fruit trees and crop vines, good buildings and fences, second bottom land, \$1750, part cash. Does a home in Virginia appeal to you? Don't you want to know something about productiveness of our low priced lands in this beautiful Southland? This is a community of organized farmers with four federal agents to assist in farm and crop planning. Come to a country that will grow a man's income property on a long time loan. Write our Information Bureau for white paper, circulars, THE OLD DOMINION REALTY CORPORATION OF FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA.

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA  
Property  
Homes—Acreage—Rentals

J. C. BRAINARD  
19 South Marengo Avenue  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—Strictly modern four-story brick apartment house, in choice section, within easy walking distance of business center; furnished throughout in mahogany, beautiful lobby, amusement hall, automatic elevator, etc.; fine opportunity for party with some cash who want to invest in So. Calif. Address OWNER, 1004 Ingraham St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—Beautiful modern Italian villa, 20 miles south of San Francisco, within 1 mile of Stanford University; climate and surroundings perfect; \$42,500. Address Box 166, Menlo Park, California.

## REAL ESTATE—MAINE

TOPSHAM, ME.—1 1/2 miles Bowdoin College. Attractive village farm and home borders tide water; near depot, trolleys, schools, churches, stores; large set buildings; bath, toilet, furnace, hot and cold water, street lights; 40 acres, wood, tillage, pasture, photo. Price \$2500. SOUTHERN & KILBY REAL ESTATE CO., Freeport, Me.

HANDSOME FARMS and cottage sites along the Penobscot River for sale. Brewer Real Estate Agency, Brewer, Maine.

## FARMS—WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—157 acres, 10 miles from Madison, one of the best markets in Wis.; 2 dwellings, garage, central basement, modern barn, silo, milk and hog houses just completed; everything first class; terms. Address S. J. SAGE, LAFRA SAGE JONES, Delavan, Wis.

## ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, 78 Cypress St.—Very comfortable rooms in a detached house, large piazza; excellent location; near steam and electric; rates moderate. Tel. 56418.

CAMBRIDGE, 14 Sumner Rd.—Desirable location, nr. college, large sunny rooms in private family. Telephone 2533 Y.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 215, Suite 3. Near Symphony Hall—Nicely furnished rooms, elec. light, c. h. w. Tel. B. 3337 W.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 211, Suite 2—Two good sized rooms at side; nicely furnished in mahogany; in private suite.

WESTLAND AVE., 72, Suite 7, Boston, Mass.—Fur. rms., with or without bath; steam heat, elec. lights, elevator service. Tel. B. 582 R.

WESTLAND AVE., 14—Very attractive front room; first floor; all conveniences. Tel. B. 582 R.

WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; adults; fur. rms., h. w. heat, elec. lts., c. w. exp. nr. cars; refs. 10 Harbor View Ave.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

BACK BAY, 72 St. Stephens St.—Charming, homelike rooms; centrally located in residential district; good home cooking.

HOME offered for paying guests with priv. fam. on a delightful country place one hour from Boston. E. J. Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—A few paying guests by lady having beautiful home in Chestnut Hill; use electric and steam cars. Address Z 16, Monitor Office, Boston.

## BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Once, good family to board and care for baby of business mother. Address MRS. MacLEAN, 7 Vancouver St., Boston. Tel. Rox. 5768 W.

## USED CARS

AT FAIR PRICES—Expert Overhauling and Battery Work. E. Y. STIMPSON, Agent. DETROIT ELECTRIC.

620 Beacon Street, Boston. Back Bay 3228

## AUTOMOBILES

1914 Peerless 6-38 Roadster. Condition perfect. Only run 11,000 miles. Cost \$4500. Any fair offer will be considered. M. T. Monitor Office, Boston.

Limousines and Touring Cars. FOR HIRE. HENRY C. BELL, 15 Francis St., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 32.



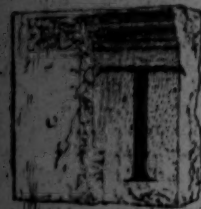




# LIFE WORK OF MARY BAKER EDDY COMMEMORATED

## MEMORIAL TO MRS. EDDY IS COMPLETE

Beautiful Structure at Mt. Auburn Is Formally Accepted by the Christian Science Board of Directors.



THE BEAUTIFUL memorial to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was today turned over to the Christian Science Board of Directors by Elbert

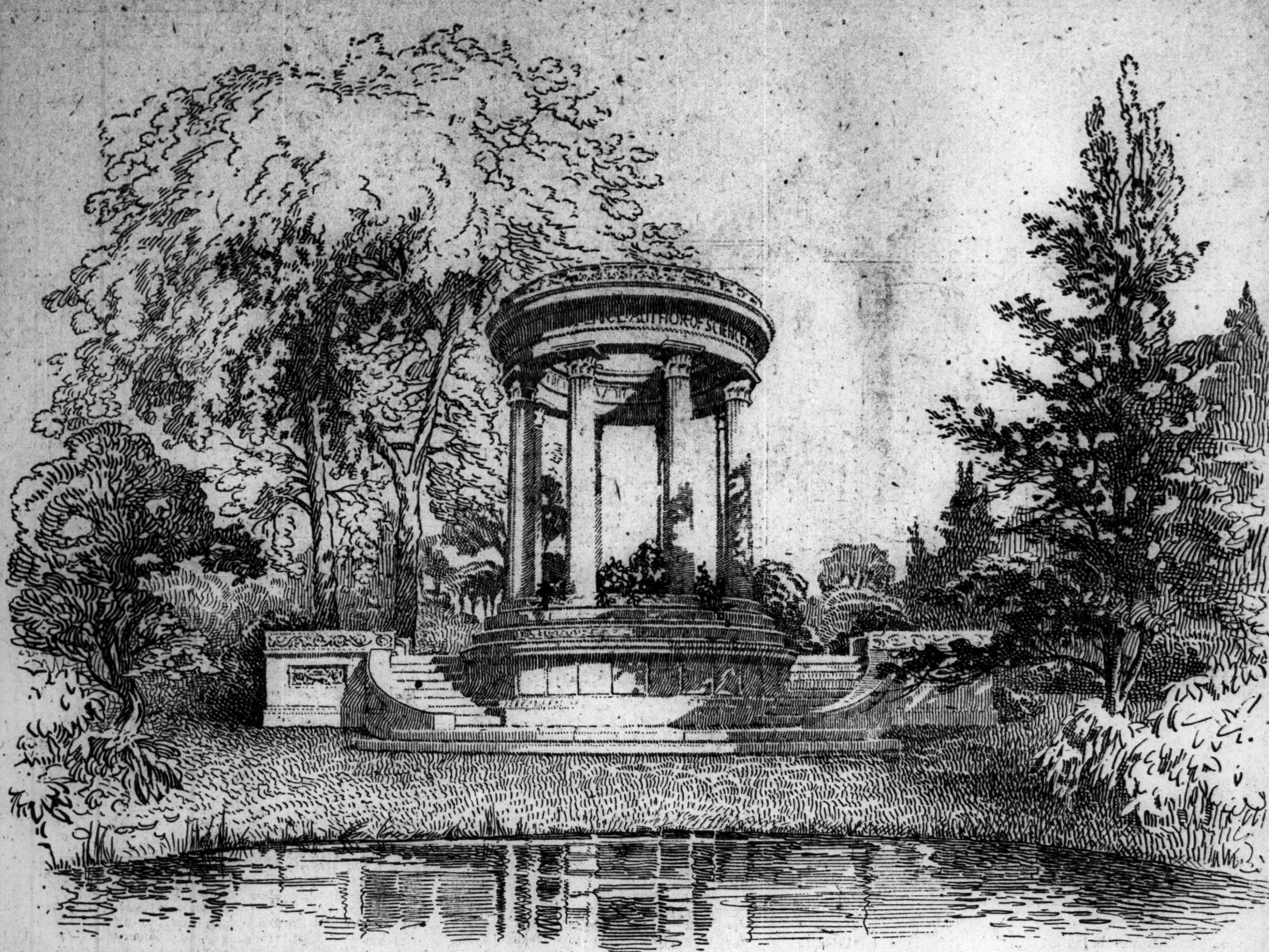
S. Barlow of New York City, who held the contract for its construction.

The memorial, which is located at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., has required over a year and a half to complete. The fund for its construction, amounting to over \$150,000, was first announced by the Directors in June, 1911, and was some time ago fully subscribed. These contributions have been made as expressions of admiration by Christian Scientists throughout the world. At that time a notice signed by the Directors and headed "A Memorial to Mrs. Eddy" which read as follows appeared in the Christian Science Sentinel:

"It has been truly said of our beloved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, that 'the works she has done will remain as her monument'; also that she is one of those 'who need no monument, for their names are graven on many hearts.' Nevertheless, it is the desire of Christian Scientists to erect in Mt. Auburn Cemetery a memorial which shall be a fitting and dignified tribute to Mrs. Eddy, and through which they may evidence something of their love for her and of the gratitude they feel for the priceless blessings that have come into their lives through her Christian and self-sacrificing labors as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

"Because of the many letters which have been received by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, expressing a desire to contribute toward the erection of a suitable memorial, it seems fitting that an opportunity should be given to all who wish to be represented; therefore the Board has arranged to have the treasurer of The Mother Church also act as treasurer of a fund for this purpose, which has already begun to accumulate."

The site on which the memorial is located is not only one of great natural beauty, but on account of its grade, has rendered possible a more picturesque and interesting treat-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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## Monument at Mt. Auburn to Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

taneous product. It was a gradual development from the original scheme, and was influenced by the character of the memorial, by the site, and by the material that was finally adopted.

After great deliberation this idea was given up, because the ornament looked a little spotty, due to the fact that practically all the work was curved.

ful carving in that material, they did not carry their work to such an elaborate or delicate extent.

Having then discovered that practically anything could be done in granite, we proceeded to develop in plaster the model of the complete memorial at full size. This model was the subject of the greatest painstaking care and attention on the part of Mr. Menconi and myself, and at least six months were occupied in study and revisions, until we were sure that the proportions of every part were just as they should be. It was early decided that the ornament itself should not be as highly conventionalized as is usual in classic work, but that floral forms should be used exclusively, and it was especially desired to make use of the wild rose as a motive, as this was Mrs. Eddy's favorite flower. The idea of carving a wild rose in granite was suggested at the start, but we found, after repeated attempts, that it could be done, and in the two rose panels in each of the pylons I think that a vibrant living effect has been attained that is almost inconceivable, even in bronze, and this same feeling was pursued through the whole memorial.

The detail is novel; it is not a copy of any highly conventionalized type, but is living and vibrant and at the

same time it still retains its classic feeling; and in that connection it is interesting to note that in the best period of Greek and Roman art the detail was not the stiff formal thing that is usually imagined by modern restorers; it was highly conventionalized, but yet it was free, and the greatest individuality was displayed by the carver; no one piece of ornament was exactly a replica of another piece, and this same feeling has been obtained in the memorial, perhaps even to a greater extent than in any classical monument. This freedom and individuality was obtained by stimulating the carvers themselves with the promise that when a man had succeeded in doing an especially fine piece of carving he would be permitted to put his name upon the stone, not, indeed, upon the face where it would be seen, but upon the bed where it would be concealed, and so the individual man felt that there was a recognition of his own ability, and

that that was his stone, and his name was on it. There were about 20 of these carvers, all from Northern Italy, and they were all master carvers, as it happened that the work was done in the winter, when there was practically little carving done, and the pick of the profession could be readily obtained.

The panels in the pylons are a little over one foot high and about three feet long, and are in high relief, the detail being elaborated to an extent never before attempted in granite. Some of the stems of the leaves are no bigger than a match, and some of the larger stems and leaves are practically free standing, so great is the relief. It is interesting to note that the entire memorial is not cut by a machine, but by hand, and a smooth eggshell finish is obtained for the entire structure by the use of the pneumatic tool. By this original treatment the granite appears much whiter than if the same smooth surface was obtained by rubbing.

The white bronze is an alloy containing an unusually large proportion of tin, and is known in the trade as Benedict metal. It does not turn black as does ordinary bronze by exposure to the elements, nor does it stain the stone, and is a dull pewter color, with

niche and a cheneau course or cresting. There is no roof or covering; the colonnade is open, and similarly there is no pavement in the circle inclosed by the columns, nor is there any stone structure of any kind over the grave itself, but the space between the columns will be filled entirely with growing flowers, rhododendrons possibly, or plants whose flowers will be large enough to be in scale with the memorial. This colonnade rests upon a stylobate of three steps, which stylobate is surrounded on the road side by a broad platform of Pompton pink granite, which contrasts admirably with the white granite of the memorial itself, while on the lake side there are, as before mentioned, the double flight of circular steps, flanked on each side by large pylons, on the top of which are inscriptions of white bronze, let into the surface of the granite. There is also an inscription on the top step of the stylobate, and a dedicatory inscription in the frieze of the entablature.

I have been often asked in what style the memorial was designed; was it Greek or Roman, or was it Ionic or Corinthian; and I have been forced to answer that it was none of these. It was classic, I hoped, but yet it was modern. The columns and the caps have a certain resemblance to an order which was transitional between the Doric and the Corinthian and is best known from its use in the little Clypeus of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, in Athens, sometimes called the Tower of the Winds. I do not mean to infer that the columns of the memorial are copies of; nor are they similar to, the order of the Tower of the Winds. They are merely of the same type, infinitely more refined in detail and better in proportion. The entablature is not similar to any entablature that I know of; it is extremely simple, relying for its ornamentation on the exterior chiefly upon the carved cresting and the bronze inscription in the frieze, and on the interior upon the elaborate and effective frieze, which is carved in high relief.

At the time this article is written, the structural work on the memorial is practically completed, and there remains only the planting and landscape treatment, which will be undertaken as soon as the weather permits.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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Detail of the Carving: the Morning Glory Pattern



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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Detail of the Carving: the Wild Rose Pattern

ment architecturally than would be possible on a perfectly level lot. The plot, which is approximately 80 feet square, slopes gradually from the level of the roadway to the lake with a drop of about 10 feet. The memorial consists of a circular open colonnade of eight columns, resting upon a stylobate of three steps, surrounded on the front by a circular platform slightly above the natural grade, from which platform a double flight of steps leads to a lower platform at the lake's edge. The scheme has no prototype and is merely a screen of columns open to the sky, inclosing a flower-grown circle.

The material used for the memorial is Bethel white granite, the inscription in the frieze and upon the top of the pylons being of white bronze let deep into the stone work. The detail, which on account of the size of the reproduction is only indicated, is entirely floral in form and free in treatment, the wild rose and the morning-glory being used as the main motives. It is interesting architecturally to note that while it is extremely free in treatment and not at all conventional, it is generally very classic in feeling. The extreme width of the memorial is about fifty feet, and the colonnade is eighteen feet in diameter. The columns themselves are fifteen feet in height and are similar in general character to those in the Clypeus of Andronicus of Cyrrhus. The large pylons were exhibited at the American Institute of Architecture in New York a short time ago and experts pronounced them the finest pieces of carved granite ever executed.

The architect is Mr. Egerton Swartwout of New York City who designed the new George Washington memorial, the new Missouri State Capitol and the new Federal building in Denver. His conception of the memorial is set forth in the following:

**MARY BAKER EDDY MEMORIAL**  
By Egerton Swartwout  
The design of the memorial for Mary Baker Eddy was not a spontaneous

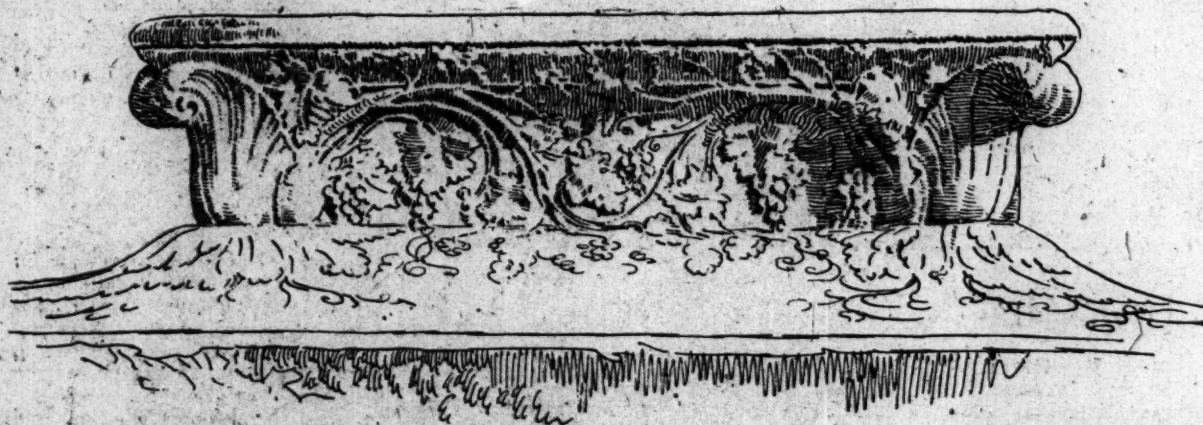
idea. It was essential that the memorial be simple and dignified in character; not over-ornamented, and yet worthy of its high purpose; strong, and yet expressing in its detail feminine rather than masculine strength; and above all, it should not be in any sense a copy of any existing structure.

The site is singularly pleasing; in fact, I question whether a finer site could anywhere be found. It can be seen from all sides equally well, close at hand from the cemetery road, and from a quarter of a mile away across the lake. Indeed, it is this body of water which forms the chief beauty of the site. There is a drop of approximately 10 feet from the level of the road to the level of the lake, there being a natural terrace on the axis of the plot which lends itself admirably to the architectural development of the memorial. This change of grade in the memorial is accomplished by a double flight of circular steps leading from the platform in front of the memorial to a similar platform some five feet below it on the lake side, and these circular steps, as seen from across the water, seem to embrace the memorial and give it a substantial foundation, and by their curved lines complement the curve of the colonnade above. This lake is usually still, and has a mirror-like quality which reflects admirably the white granite of which the memorial is made.

The original scheme was essentially a marble design, as it seemed that in no other material could the requisite fineness of detail be obtained, but after much investigation it was decided to abandon marble as not sufficiently durable and lasting, and white granite from the Bethel quarries was finally selected. It then occurred to me that it might be advisable to use bronze for the more delicate ornament that could not be carved in granite, and that this bronze might be white bronze, instead of the more customary color, so that there would not be too much contrast with the granite, and a sample was made which was ex-

cellent and the bronze was constantly seen in different lights.

Mr. Menconi, the modeler and carver, then made a series of experiments with the granite, under the direction



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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Detail of the Carving: the Grape Pattern

of the Christian Science Board of Directors and myself, to determine just to what extent the carving could be carried, and much to our satisfaction, we found that with the aid of modern methods this hard granite could be carved with the delicacy of marble, and that marvelous results could be obtained. It took a long time, it is true, to carve the granite in this manner, on account of the hardness of the material and its brittleness, and the greatest care had to be exercised, but the result has, in our opinion, justified the time and expense spent upon it. I think it can be said without fear of contradiction that leaving aside entirely any artistic excellence, such perfection and delicacy have never been attained before in this unyielding and enduring material. There is certainly nothing in modern times that can approach it nor, as far as I know, in any of the monuments of antiquity. The Greeks and Romans employed granite but little, and while the Egyptians have left some wonder-

ful carving in that material, they did not carry their work to such an elaborate or delicate extent. Having then discovered that practically anything could be done in granite, we proceeded to develop in plaster the model of the complete memorial at full size. This model was the subject of the greatest painstaking care and attention on the part of Mr. Menconi and myself, and at least six months were occupied in study and revisions, until we were sure that the proportions of every part were just as they should be. It was early decided that the ornament itself should not be as highly conventionalized as is usual in classic work, but that floral forms should be used exclusively, and it was especially desired to make use of the wild rose as a motive, as this was Mrs. Eddy's favorite flower. The idea of carving a wild rose in granite was suggested at the start, but we found, after repeated attempts, that it could be done, and in the two rose panels in each of the pylons I think that a vibrant living effect has been attained that is almost inconceivable, even in bronze, and this same feeling was pursued through the whole memorial.

The detail is novel; it is not a copy of any highly conventionalized type, but is living and vibrant and at the

## TRIBUTE TYPE OF THANKS FOR LABOR

Sculpture Indicates Appreciation of Teaching Which Brings Healing and Understanding

It was in the Christian Science Sentinel for June 3, 1911, that the Christian Science Board of Directors first announced that a memorial, "a fitting and dignified tribute to Mrs. Eddy," was to be erected at Mt. Auburn, and that an opportunity to contribute to the memorial fund was to be offered to all. By June, 1915, when the Christian Science Board of Directors announced that a design for the monument had been selected, the treasurer was able to announce the receipt of \$71,649.66.

"In dedicating this beautiful and dignified monument to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science," we may read in the Christian Science Sentinel for June 26, 1915, "her followers are aware that whatever they might do in this way could not in the slightest degree add to or assist in perpetuating the fame of Mrs. Eddy. Nor is such a monument necessary to tell this age or future ages that she labored for the uplifting of humanity. Christian Scientists realize that they can neither add to, nor take away from, Mrs. Eddy's place in history through anything they may do, but by this tribute to her life they can show to the world their gratitude for her ministry, which has healed them and given them a priceless understanding of God and of His Son Christ Jesus."

On Feb. 24, 1917, the statement was made that the memorial fund was complete.

As to the significance of this memorial to Christian Scientists everywhere, there appeared the following editorial in a Christian Science Sentinel of June, 1911:

"Christian Scientists the world over have another reminder that they must arouse themselves as never before to prove by demonstration the priceless teachings of their beloved Leader. This she has always urged them to do, but the human tendency often leads us to rely upon another to work out our problems for us, and so far as this is yielded to we lay needless burdens upon others, and miss temporarily the unfoldment of our own spiritual capacities."

"Some years ago, when Mrs. Eddy found it necessary to go away from Boston in order to gain greater freedom for the revision of Science and Health, and also for the writing of other books, which have so wonderfully enriched our literature, many of her followers were greatly disappointed, because, as it then seemed, their captain had retired from the field and left them to fight their battles alone. Soon, however, they learned that this was far from being the case. As a result of the greater freedom gained by seclusion, she was enabled to work out the rules for our church organization, The Mother Church and its rapidly increasing branches, as given in the Manual. She also provided for the establishment of the Lesson-Sermons, Christian Science reading rooms, the board of lecturers, the committees on publication in the publication of the Sentinel, Der Herold, and The Christian Science Monitor. The Journal had been established by her in 1883, and she continued to be a frequent contributor to its pages."

"Among the many other achievements of Mrs. Eddy's years of retirement from society, may be reckoned the building of The Mother Church edifice in 1894, also its magnificent extension in 1904, and later the erection of the publishing house. All of this, however, is but the outward expression of the mighty Christianizing influence which had its present-day inception in the giving to the world of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.' The redemption of thousands upon thousands of professed Christians from a doubting and uncertain faith in God and the promises of Christ Jesus, and the awakening of vast numbers of avowed agnostics to a vital faith in these and a new-found love for God and man; the physical healing of multitudes and their moral and spiritual quickening—these are the things that really tell the story of what she attempted and by the grace of God accomplished. Well may the lesson of her life arouse all her followers from the lethargy of mortal belief and the delusions of mere personal ambition, to whole-hearted service in the cause of Truth."



## THE HOME FORUM

## Mental Penury

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE reason why Christian Scientists do not more fully obey the command of the founder of the Christian religion to repeat his works; in their own persons and in their own times, is a simple one. It may, for the purpose of analysis, be divided up, but ultimately all the fractions will be seen to assemble themselves as various aspects of the same thing, and that thing is understanding. Take, for example, selfishness. If a man really understood that Life was eternal, if he saw that his selfishness here was simply creating in him a belief in limitation which must simultaneously limit his own understanding of immortality, he would realize that his selfishness was being displayed entirely at his own expense, and that that very selfishness would provide an unanswerable reason for avoiding it. It is just the same with deceit. Suppose that a man lives and dies, humanly, in the odor of hypocritical sanctity, whom does he ultimately deceive but himself? If death, even materially, were the end of all things, he might congratulate himself on success. But the sleep of death being only the bridge between two phases of material existence, the hypocrite only finds that his hypocrisy has really deceived nobody except himself, and that he is facing, what the Bible terms, the age-long future of his own futile deceit, with the sole advantage of his discovery of the mockery of hypocrisy. This surely is, again, a condition he would never have brought upon himself, if he had understood what deceit necessarily entails.

The simple fact is that all the qualities which are heirs to the flesh, and their names are legion—selfishness, deceit, vainglory, envy, hatred, malice, the whole tribe of the devil's offspring, are bone of the bone, and flesh of the flesh of ignorance. When a man understands, and believes what he understands, he does not palter with conditions which are bound to result in untold misery to him. He palter with them only because, like Eve, he is uncertain of what Truth is, and is himself, in consequence, reluctant to sacrifice some sensuous pleasure out of a mistaken understanding of what constitutes evil. The devil was too worldly wise to tempt Eve to do something flagrantly wrong. On the contrary he explained to her that she was depriving herself unnecessarily and mistakenly of something good. "Ye shall be as gods," he said, "knowing good and evil." And Eve did not know enough to know,

that a knowledge of evil was something unknown to God himself, inasmuch as it was an ignorance of good, of God.

Jesus, who put his teaching with such lucidity, simplicity, and directness, that the human mind has, ever since, been surrounded with a zarba of false and unintelligible metaphysics, exposed, uncompromisingly, the result of all this on the human consciousness, when he said, "Whoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council; but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire." The word Raca was a common expletive of the fishermen of Galilee, and of the herudim of Judea. The council or sanhedrin had proscribed it for this reason, but it was a meaningless and foolish obfuscation, more indicative of intellectual ignorance than anything else. The offender against the ordinance of the sanhedrin was in danger of the jurisdiction of that body and little else. With the word fool, however, the matter was different. There came into play the subtle distinction between a mere vulgar expletive and a malicious one. The one was hurled out in a momentary burst of ill-temper, the other hissed out in lingering and bitter resentment. The first, said and instantly forgotten, left no, or anyway little impression on the human consciousness; the second, left a poisonous trail behind it, and so brought about that condition of chronic mental inharmony which is the fire of hell.

Now what in all these cases the victim is suffering from is mental penury. It is the penury, too, of the miser, starving in the midst of plenty. Pope said of the notorious Sir John Cutler: "Cutler saw tenants break and houses fall."

For very want, he could not build a wall."

In the same way, when Sheridan was told that another Cutler had died equally wealthy, he replied, with sardonic satire, "What a magnificent sum to open a banking account in the next world!" Cutler was poverty-stricken whilst possessing houses, farms, and stocks. Jesus of Nazareth, possessing nothing materially, could provide a banquet for seven thousand people in a moment of time, could pay his Roman taxes out of a bank which was a fish's mouth, and could provide the wine for the marriage-feast without any cellar to take it from. What was the difference between the two?

Simply understanding and ignorance, merely a knowledge of good and a belief in evil, solely a love of Principle and a fear of inharmony, and yet this little is all, for it is the difference between matter and Spirit.

Sir John Cutler, tramping his fields, numbering his houses, counting his gold, was overwhelmed with mental penury, because, believing these things to constitute substance, he feared the loss of them, since he knew that he could lose gold as he had gained it, by another man's loss, and could have farms taken from him by the very process by which he had added house to house. Convinced that matter was real, and seeing matter, in the shape of valuable property, distinctly limited in comparison to the number of competitors for it, he feared the loss of his own gains. This constituted material wealth the outcome of mental penury, and spelt to the demonstrator of the problem, the result hell. He who says "Thou fool," is in danger of hell fire.

The way to overwhelm this penury is the way explained by Mrs. Eddy, on page 201 of Science and Health, where she writes: "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love." This is what Jesus did. He knew that in order to escape from the hell of inharmony, a man must enter the heaven of harmony, through that fulfilling of the law, which he described as love. The law is the expression of Principle, and Principle is necessarily Love, otherwise Love would be out of Principle. Therefore the love which is the expression of Principle is the law, and this law is the love of Love. Such love must be based on an understanding of law, and this understanding of law, is the richness of knowledge which dispels mental ignorance or penury.

After all penury is only another phase of a Greek word which means hunger. Jesus' love, then, was Jesus' knowledge of God's law, of the law of Principle, and this knowledge enabled him to break for the moment the hunger or mental penury of the multitude, through his understanding that substance was not in the shoal or in the net, in the corn-field or in the mill, in the oven or in the fire of coals, but in the spiritual ideas of the divine Mind, of which the material phenomena pictured and externalized by the human mind were the merest counterfeits. The wealth of Jesus was the Christ, the penury of the world is matter. Therefore, said Jesus to his disciples, "Feed my sheep."

## The Summer Cloud

Climb, cloud, and pencil all the blue  
With your miraculous stockade;  
The earth will have her joy of you  
And limn your beauty till it fade.

Puzzle the cattle at the grass  
And paint your pleasure on their flanks;  
Shoot, as the ripe cornfield you pass,  
A shudder down those golden ranks.  
On wall and window slant your hand  
And slide up the garden stair;  
Cherish each flower in all the land  
With soft encroachments of cool air.

Then as your sorcery declines  
Elaborate your pomp and more,  
So shall your gorgeous new designs  
Crown your beneficence before.  
Your silver hinges new revolve,  
Your snowy citadels unfold,

And, lest their pride too soon dissolve,  
Buckle them with a belt of gold.

O sprawling domes, O tottering towers,  
O frail steel tissue of the sun—  
What! Have ye numbered all your hours  
And is your empire all foredone?  
—G. H. Luce.

## Moral Courage

Moral courage is more worth having than physical courage, not only because it is a higher virtue, but because the demand for it is more constant. Physical courage is most of the time in the lumber room. Moral courage is needed day by day.  
—George Buxton.

## The Ancient City of Pagan

Two bullock-carts at the top of the bank, we jolted along the road through Nyaung-oo. The higher clouds were just caught by the new daylight as we passed under the tamarind trees of the village. The walls of the houses were mere screens of plaited bamboo, though often there was also an outer fence of bamboo posts six feet high. "A wan amber light now began to bathe the tops of a grove of fifty-foot toddy-palms."

"After leaving the village I began to pass tall cactus hedges and then a dilapidated pagoda with old grinning leogryphs, pale lemon in color, and a gilded dome. There were broken masses of crumbling red brick, and under the now dove-colored sky the glass facets of tall bird-topped votive poles gleamed brilliant. Then the road entered the district of a myriad ruins and long lines of broken gods. Purple and violet and fiery orange-red, a multitude of small clouds scattered across the pale steely blue. Tall trees of cactus with small leaves on spreading branches, as well as the upright column cactus springing green from the sand, now bordered the road. Suddenly all the red of the clouds changed to gold, the purple to pale soft heliotrope, and in a burst of golden light the sun rose over a line of violet mountains. Past stray bushes of wild cotton, with their mauve blossoms and pale-bluish leaves, men were carrying loads of red lacquer bowls. These bowls, packed in columns and swinging in nets from the shoulder crosspoles, looked like bundles of giant red sausages."

"Mile after mile we jolted and creaked and presently passed between two great piles of red brick with a Buddha in a porch on the exterior of either side—all that remained of the great gateway—or one of the great gateways—of the ancient city of Pagan."

The building of Mandalay was only commenced about fifty years ago; Pagan was founded before A. D. 200. In Mandalay there are now close upon two hundred thousand inhabitants; at Pagan there are eight miles of brick-strewn sand and a few poor villages. Mandalay, situated where the Irrawaddy is joined by its chief tributary, is likely to become a great railway center; Pagan, in the driest part of the dry zone, has had no practical importance since it was sacked by Kubla Khan in 1286. But in that wilderness of rubble and cactus the remains of five thousand pagodas and monasteries (it is said there were once thirteen thousand) can still be traced, and among them are certain buildings in a good state of preservation, vast in size and of quite peculiar interest."

From the Circuit House, where the writer stayed, "you look over a wide river, which is not more than a quarter of a mile away, to a range of mountains beautiful at every hour of the day. I walked inland a little way to the Thatbyinnyu Pagoda (the Temple of Omniscience), the loftiest of the buildings at Pagan, two hundred feet high and standing upon rising ground."

"Looking towards the river from the white terraces of this pagoda, another of somewhat similar design to the Thatbyinnyu, appears on the right among a number of smaller buildings mostly in ruins. This is the Gawdawpalin Pagoda, built as a thank-offering by Narapati, a king who reigned in Pagan during the last quarter of the twelfth century A. D."

## Science

And

## Health

With

Key to the

Scriptures

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## White Horse Close, Edinburgh

Writing of his native city, Robert Louis Stevenson gives the following characteristic and graphic description of Edinburgh:

"The ancient and famous metropolis of the North sits overlooking a windy estuary from the slope and summit of three hills. No situation could be more commanding for the head city of a kingdom; none better chosen for noble prospects. From her tall precipice and terraced gardens she looks far and wide on the sea and broad champaigns. To the east you may catch at sunset the spark of the May lighthouse, where the Firth expands into the German Ocean; and away to the west, over

all the carse of Stirling, you can see . . . Ben Ledi."

And again, writing of the oldest part of this ancient city, he says: "The Old Town occupies a sloping ridge or tail of diluvial matter, protected, in some subsidence of the waters, by the

Castle cliffs which fortify it to the west. On the one side of it and the other the new towns of the south and of the north occupy their lower, broader and more gentle hilltops. Thus, the quarter of the Castle overtops the whole city and keeps an open

view to sea and land. It dominates for miles on every side, and people on the decks of ships, or plowing in quiet country places over in Fife, can see the banner on the Castle battlements, and the smoke of the Old Town blowing abroad over the subjacent country. A city that is set upon a hill. It was, I suppose, from this distant aspect that she got her nickname of Auld Reekie. Perhaps it was given her by people who had never crossed her doors: day after day, from their various rustic Pishgahs, they had seen the pile of building on the hilltop, and the long plume of smoke over the plain; so it appeared to them; so it had appeared to their fathers tilling the same fields; and as that was all they knew of the place, it would be all expressed in these two words."

## Across Gennesaret in a Steam Launch

"Every turn in the road now seems to say to the traveler, 'Beyond lies Galilee,' and it will indeed be refreshing to come upon a sheet of water after a fortnight in the hill country. But a score of windings yet intervene; beyond one bluff looms another, and yet again our hope is deferred. Then gradually the hills seem to melt away, and easily and naturally there is spread before us a little lake of bluest turquoise in a harmonious setting of brown. It seems as though we had seen it before—it looks familiar, like an old friend. Some travelers have said that Galilee is not blue; perhaps atmospheric conditions affect its color; but as for me, I can attest the lake wore its most attractive hue." So writes Albert H. Heusser, in his new book, "The Land of the Prophets."

"An inland lake, thirteen miles in length by perhaps half that distance across, would seem strangely misnamed if called a sea in any other land. In South America or Canada, perhaps; but here again it is a matter of history; there is a sea of history before us, and Gennesaret, call it lake or sea, bears upon its bosom tales that stir the heart."

"Like a picnic party off for a day's excursion the passengers flock out at Samakh, the little station at the extremity of the lake, and scamper down to the quay as though fearful lest the little steamer there in waiting should start off and leave them stranded."

"Our launch makes the short run between Samakh and Tabariya (the ancient Tiberias) in something like half an hour. The sea is 'choppy,' and I have not the slightest doubt as to its ability to do some wonderful 'stunts' when a squall of wind breaks upon it from the hills. . . . All the world is familiar with the Scriptural account of the storm raging on Galilee and the Master asleep in the stern of the boat; it seems that even old and experienced fishermen were at their wit's end to

regain the shore in that instance, and it remained for the Christ to still the troubled waters."

"From the boat we get a general idea of the configuration of the lake. Oval in shape, its shimmering waters well-nigh deserted, the Sea of Galilee is hemmed in by hills of moderate height. The town of Tiberias, whither we are bound, lies upon the western shore, while nearer the head of the lake is the village of Magdala and the ruins of Capernaum. The unpretentious hills, moreover, possess a peculiar charm, for here Jesus taught; into their fastnesses he retired to pray, and somewhere hereabouts, it is affirmed, was delivered the matchless 'Sermon on the Mount.' If you are looking for exact locations, you may even have pointed out to you the place where the five thousand were fed, but do not be too anxious for precise sites. All Galilee is sacred, but foolish people who focus their attention on a few spots of peculiar sanctity miss the wider and more inspiring vision."

## Daffodil

Gold tassel upon March's bugle-horn  
Whose blithe reveille blows from hill to hill  
And every valley rings—O Daffodil!  
What promise for the season newly born?  
Shall wave on wave of flow'rs, full tide of corn,  
O'erflow the world, then fruited Autumn fill  
Hedgerow and garth?

Tantara! the joyous Book of Spring  
Lies open, writ in blossoms; . . .  
Come now, like Pan's old crew we'll  
dance and sing,  
Or Oberon's; for hill and valley ring  
To March's bugle-horn. . . .  
—William Allingham.

## Accomplishments Which Distinguish the Trained Actor

"The accomplishments which distinguish the trained actor from the amateur are not the same as the qualities which distinguish great actors from ordinary ones," says Bernard Shaw. "Take, first, the difference between the trained actor and the man in the street—the layman. When the layman walks, his only object is to get to Charing Cross; when he makes a gesture, it is to attract the attention of a cab-driver or bus-conductor; when he speaks, it is to convey or demand information . . . or otherwise further his prosaic ends; when he moves his hands, it is to put up his umbrella or take out his handkerchief. On the stage these merely utilitarian purposes are only simulated; the real purpose is to produce an effect on the senses, and imagination of the spectator. The actor's walk is addressed to the spectator's sense of grace, dignity, or strength of movement, and his voice to the listener's sense of expressive or beautiful tone."

"Now, the power of complying with artistic conditions without being so preoccupied by them as to be incapable of thinking of anything else is hard to acquire, and can be perfected only by long practice. Talma estimated the apprenticeship at twenty years. The habit can never become as

instinctive as keeping one's balance, for instance, because failure in that for even an instant means a fall, so that the practice in it is lifelong and constant; whereas the artistic habit lapses more or less in the absence of an audience, and even on the stage can be forgotten for long periods without any worse consequences than a loss of charm which nothing may bring to the actor's attention. The real safeguard against such lapses is a sense of beauty—the artistic sense—cultivated to such a degree of sensitiveness that a coarse or prosaic tone, or an awkward gesture, jars instantly on the artist as a note out of tune jars on the musician. The defect of the old-fashioned systems of training for the stage was that they attempted to prescribe the conclusions of this constantly evolving artistic sense instead of cultivating it and leaving the artist to its guidance. Thus they taught you an old-fashioned stage-walk, an old-fashioned stage-voice, an old-fashioned stage-way of kneeling, or sitting down, of shaking hands, of picking up a handkerchief, and so on, each of them supposed to be the final and perfect way of doing it. The end of that was, of course, to discredit training, very quickly discredited itself; and it will now perhaps be admitted that the

awakening and culture of the artistic conscience is a real service which a teacher can render to an actor. When that conscience is thoroughly awakened and cultivated, when a person can maintain vigilant artistic sensitiveness throughout a performance whilst making all the movements required by the action of a drama, and speaking all its dialogue graphically without preoccupation or embarrassment, then that person is a technically competent artistic actor, able to play a part of which he hardly comprehends one line, in a play of which he knows nothing except his own words, and speeches and the cues thereto, much more intelligently and effectively, as well as agreeably, than a statesman with ten times his general ability could. He can only be beaten, in fact, by the professional rival who has equal skill in execution, but has more numerous and valuable ideas to execute. The finest actors—Jefferson, Coquelin, Salvini, Duse—carry this technical skill to such a point that though they act so beautifully that you cannot take your eyes off them even when you do not understand what they are saying, yet the beauty seems so spontaneous and inevitable that it is generally quite impossible to persuade their admirers that there is any art or study in their acting at all."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### "Fearing Even Safe Things"

PERHAPS the phase of modern civilization fraught with most danger to the human race is that which has found expression in the apparently harmless combination of the two words "Safety First." As the world comes to realize the mental causes which operate to produce any phenomenon, it will begin to see the danger of perpetually warning mankind of danger. This perpetual warning, indeed, gradually hypnotizes the human consciousness into a fear of action almost of any sort. By constantly insisting on the dangers of the land, on the dangers of the seas, on the dangers of disease, a condition of mental distress and fear is systematically set up in the human consciousness, and this, beginning from childhood, is inevitably bound to produce its fruit in conditions of accident and sickness inexplicable without some knowledge of mental causation.

A child who is constantly being warned against danger must necessarily grow into a man who sees danger everywhere. The effect of this on character is, of course, expressed in the terms of individual character. The man afraid of disease generally superinduces disease, until he produces some manifestation of it in his person; the man who is afraid of accident commonly finds himself always subject to accident; and so on ad infinitum. These are, obviously, more or less extreme cases, but in every mentality, which does not entirely repudiate the suggestion, some expression of fear finds a lodging. If a man is not actively afraid, if he is not weaving in his consciousness the thread of sickness into the garment of death, if in expectation of accident he is not building up that dread of accident which leads him to steer a boat to port instead of to starboard, or to drive a motor car to the left instead of to the right, in a moment of indecision, he at least generates a mental condition of indecision, a fear of taking a decided course, which ends in the perpetual weakness of what is known as playing safe.

Perhaps no better illustration of the mental effect of fear could possibly be selected than that of the well-known Captain Kane, who brought the Calliope out of port, in the teeth of a storm which sank every other boat in the harbor. It was a remarkable feat of seamanship, and won for the captain of the Calliope immediate recognition. But Captain Kane, in command of a great battleship in the Mediterranean, was a very different man from Captain Kane who had commanded the Calliope in the South Seas. The impression of that awful night had sunk so deeply into his consciousness that he could not rest in his bunk at night, but was in and out of it a hundred times to see that his ship was maintaining its proper situation in the line, and was not either overhauling the ship before him, or slowing up in front of the ship behind him. There is the extreme case produced by an extreme event, but the common daily case of the man who never will take any risk, and consequently never accomplishes anything, frequent enough, at any time, is bound to be multiplied indefinitely by perpetual warnings of the necessity of safety.

The greatest seaman who ever lived was Horatio Nelson, and there never was a sailor inside a ship who turned a deaf ear to playing safe than Admiral Nelson. Admiral Byng played safe, with a result which everybody knows. When, at Copenhagen, Nelson clapped his telescope to his blind eye, so as not to see the signal, to disengage, at his own commander's masthead, he proved, by the result, the advantage of knowledge buttressed by responsibility. Because a certain number of men have persistently acted recklessly, and have disastrously united ignorance with indiscretion, it proves nothing at all. Rupert did this when he rode through the Parliamentary ranks at Marston Moor, and everybody knows what followed. But it was not by playing safe that Cromwell won that battle, but by a counter move which united Rupert's willingness to take risks with a knowledge of when and how it was wise to take them. If George Washington had refused to take any risks there would have been no American Revolution. If General Putnam had thought of safety first, the pipes of Springfield organ would have played a different tune than that they boomed out at Bunker Hill. If the early Christians had put safety first, they would have promptly decided for Diana instead of for Christ, when the choice was given to them, and the disreputable gods of Olympus would have had a longer life on the face of the planet. There was, however, this difference between the Roman martyrs, choosing between Christ and Diana, and Goring, charging with the Cavaliers through the baggage-wagons on Marston Moor. The first threw safety to the winds, and went to certain death in the amphitheater, rather than palter with Principle, the latter took his risk out of reckless dare-devilry and for the sake of looting the "Saints'" belongings.

But perhaps the most dismal effect of playing for safety is seen in the situation in Russia today. The Tsar flung safety to the winds when he established a Duma, in the year 1905. Had he gone on playing his game his own way, had he given his confidence to the leaders of that chamber, the Russian Tsardom might easily and naturally have passed into a limited monarchy, but instead of that, having established the Duma, he determined, under the advice of the reactionaries, to play for safety. There were times when he made immense efforts to free himself from the control of the Tsarina and the Deutschni, and to take off the brakes which they were always insisting on applying to the Duma. Unfortunately, as the Grand Duke Cyril has pointed out, the stronger character of the Tsarina and the Pobedonostseffs and Prottopoffs overcame his efforts, and he eventually played for safety with such a sharp application of the reactionary brake that the royal coach was completely overturned.

It is quite certain that the Prottopoffs and the Pobedonostseffs would subscribe, to a man, to Burke's famous utterance, in the House of Commons, an "early

and provident fear is the mother of safety." Burke clearly would have been an early convert to the gospel of "safety first." Mr. Burke, a great student, like all the gentlemen of his age, of the classics, had better by far have turned his attention to what Virgil says of those who fear even safe things, "omnia tuta times." It is to be suspected that he would have had a greater respect for that poet than for the hymn-writer who said,

"Dare to be a Daniel,  
Dare to stand alone,  
Dare to have a purpose firm,  
And dare to make it known."

Publius Vergilius Maro was unquestionably the greater poet, but it is by no means so sure that he was the greater metaphysician.

### The Business Situation Reviewed

SETTLEMENT of the railroad men's wage dispute, this week, and the United States Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, were factors of far-reaching importance to the business world. To meet the demands of the employees, which were granted, will, it is estimated, cost the railroads about \$60,000,000 a year in increased wages. The cost of a strike, to the entire country, would have been incalculable, to say nothing of the embarrassment to the Government in its preparations for war. It seems to be the impression that the railroads will be permitted to increase their freight rates to compensate them for the concessions they have made. The public will eventually foot the bill.

The increased pay allowed the trainmen is in line with similar advances that have been made in all branches of industry. The strong argument back of these wage increases has been the higher cost of living. Paradoxical as it may appear, however, the general advance in wages has been a large factor in bringing about the higher cost of living. This advance is not to be decried, for, in most cases, it is deserved and much needed by the beneficiaries; but it does seem that this is the time for employees generally to reciprocate. For their own future welfare, as well as for the good of business generally, it is highly important that employees should give full return in their daily work. Wages cannot continually advance, nor, apparently, can hours of labor be shortened much more.

The labor problem has become the most serious one that manufacturers have to contend with, but it is easy of solution now as compared with what it will probably be when the millions of men now at the front will return to peaceful vocations. It therefore becomes urgent for the employee to exert every effort to increase his output, and thus make himself the more valuable to his employer, if he wishes to keep his employment when, with the close of the war, competition in the labor field becomes most keen.

There has been a great shortage of labor since hostilities began, and should the United States enter the war, the situation in this respect would become much more acute. But there will some day be an end of the conflict, when an economic readjustment must take place. Then high wages cannot be paid unless the employee earns them, for the prosperity of the employee depends upon the success of the employer. This is one reason why there should be greater cooperation between them.

Greater efficiency is easily obtainable, if the employee can be shown that it is to his advantage to produce more. He should be educated along this line, and it seems to be for his employer to see that he gets this instruction. It is a safe conclusion that, when this lesson is learned, there will be an immense saving of labor, in all industrial lines, which will accrue to the advantage of every one.

There is no doubt that one of the greatest necessities that will be felt in all countries, after the war, will be that of doing away with waste and extravagance. It is difficult to economize in times of prosperity, but there will be an impelling need of it when the world begins to readjust itself and to prepare for paying its war debts.

### A Controversy, but No Issue

RESIDENTS of Greater Boston who are constant patrons of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will no doubt vouch, almost unanimously, for the truthfulness of the assertion, made by the executive officers of the Boston Carmen's Union, that the employees of the company mentioned are, as a body, sober and temperate. The assertion on behalf of the employees is made in the form of a protest against what, to a disinterested observer, would appear to be a magnified, if not a distorted, construction placed upon a recent order issued by President Matthew C. Brush in behalf of the company, forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors by officials or employees, "whether to excess or not, and whether on or off duty," in such a way as to impair their efficiency, or to render doubtful their fitness for the responsibilities involved in their employment. Notice was given that violation of the rule would be sufficient cause for the discharge of the offender. Those in whose behalf the protest is made that the order reflects upon those who have never given cause for its promulgation; would really seem to have but slight, if any, grievance. One whose ox is not gored seldom complains, should not complain, and should use due care that another does not complain for him, or influence him to protest, against his better judgment. Why, then, has this controversy, in which no visible issue is presented, arisen?

A number of years ago every important railway system in the United States issued an order similar to that recently issued by the Boston Elevated Company. And the gratifying fact is recorded that those orders have ever since been strictly enforced, and with none but occasional individual protests. No organized bodies of employees of the railroads have memorialized their employing companies, so far as is known, alleging that aspersions have been cast upon them, inferentially, because of an inhibition couched in general terms. The employed men, both in the operating departments of the railroads and in the offices, no doubt assume, and reasonably, that their con-

tinued employment is the best evidence of their fitness and sobriety, as it is also that they have not violated the reasonable rule made for the safety of patrons and for the protection of the property intrusted to their care. This rule of evidence can be made to apply in the case under discussion. In fact, it does apply, and every man who continues in the employ of the Boston Elevated Railway Company can apparently claim and obtain a "clean bill" under it.

It is just possible that, in an attempt to create an issue, the members of the Carmen's Union, or their executive officers, have been unduly wrought up by influences outside their own organization. There are those "guardians of personal liberty," those foes of "sumptuary laws," who are ever active. They have protested unavailingly against orders issued several months ago which have made it almost impossible for an intoxicated person to be carried on a street car or train in Boston and vicinity. The effort of the Boston Elevated officials has been to enforce this rule rigidly. It is not impossible that reprisal is being sought by attempting to foment strife between that company and its unionized employees. No protest has been voiced, so far as known, by the office employees and the officials, against whom the order is directed with equal force.

On behalf of the Carmen's Union, it is claimed that "there is no more sober body of employees in the country." This is very likely true. The men apparently need no defense in this respect, so far as the public is concerned. The union has set this standard for its members, individually and collectively. It might be wise and prudent for it to make affirmative adherence to this standard the test of qualification for membership.

### Finland

EUROPE first took serious notice of the Finns in the Twelfth Century. The people had been in possession of the country for hundreds of years before that time. They had crept in from farther east, dispossessing the Lapps, forming themselves into independent communities, and making themselves, frankly be it spoken, increasingly troublesome to their neighbors. They would sail out of the Gulf of Finland, through the thousand and one islands of the Skerries, and swoop down, all unannounced, on the coast of Sweden. At last, King Eric IX of Sweden could stand it no longer. He sent for the Bishop of Upsala, a great power in those days, and together they conferred about the matter, with the result that, in the year 1157, the King and the bishop, at the head of a considerable army, invaded the country. The Finns were conquered, and converted to Christianity, and, within a short time, the King returned in triumph across the Gulf of Bothnia, leaving the bishop and his priests and some soldiers to confirm the conquest and the conversion.

In the centuries which followed, Sweden held her new possession loosely, and the people displayed an incorrigible tendency to lapse into paganism. This tendency, however, was arrested in the early days of the Thirteenth Century by Bishop Thomas, who, indeed, went much farther than his predecessor of Upsala, and nearly succeeded in detaching Finland from Sweden and forming it into a province subject only to the Pope. After Bishop Thomas, came the famous Birger Jarl, with fire and sword, a great crusader, who compelled the Tavastians, one of the subdivisions of the Finlanders proper, to accept Christianity, and built him a castle at Tavasthus so as to make sure that there was no such thing as apostasy.

Meanwhile, Sweden was ever coming into collision with Russia, and Finland was again and again the battle ground for the armies of the two peoples. Indeed, the history of Finland for the next hundred years is made of tales of wars between Russia and Sweden. At length the latter quite definitely established herself in possession of Finland. The Swedes spread their civilization among the residents, gave them laws, accorded them the same civil rights as belonged to themselves, and introduced agriculture and all manner of arts and crafts. Later on still, in the Sixteenth Century, after the country had adopted the Reformed religion, John III of Sweden raised Finland to the dignity of a grand duchy, and later still, Gustavus Adolphus granted it a Diet of its own. Peter the Great, however, cast envious eyes over the land, and actually gained possession of it in 1716; but, by the Peace of Nystad, in 1721, Sweden recovered part of her lost possession, only, however, to lose it all again in 1809, when the whole of Finland and the Aland Islands were finally ceded to Russia.

Still Finland did not come to Russia as a conquered province. The Tsar Alexander I swore to secure to her her free constitution and her famous "Fundamental Laws," and she became a semi-independent grand duchy with the Tsar as her Grand Duke. For a time Finland had peace and prosperity, but, as years went by, the growth of the pan-Slav movement in Russia began to have its effect in Finland. The motto of the movement, "One Law, One Church, One Tongue," acquired great influence in official circles, and its aim was, in defiance of the solemn pledges of successive Tsars, to subject Finland to Orthodoxy and autocracy. With the accession of Nicholas II, in 1894, the constitutional conflict became acute, and when the Tsar issued his notorious "February Manifesto," in 1899, virtually abrogating the legislative power of the Finnish Diet, matters reached a crisis. It was all in vain, however, that the Diet at Helsingfors protested against this contravention of its rights, and petitioned the Tsar to remember his oath. The manifesto of 1899 was followed by the edict of 1900, which constituted the Russian language the official language of the country, and, in 1901, by the promulgation of a new military law, which practically did away with the Finnish army as an independent force. The work of Russification was interrupted in 1905 by the revolts in Russia, and Finland managed to wrest from a reluctant Government at St. Petersburg a certain measure of restoration of her lost liberties. It was only a temporary lull, however, and by 1910 the policy of Russification was once more in full force. One by one measures were passed, each one of which reduced still

further the already attenuated rights of the Grand Duchy, until, just before the war, it had practically lost every vestige of real autonomy. Already, however, the new Provisional Government at Petrograd has taken the matter in hand, the constitution has been confirmed, the Finnish Diet will assemble on April 4th, and the future opens out brightly in Finland, as everywhere else throughout the great Empire.

### Notes and Comments

AS A reward for his services to geography, in discovering the "River of Doubt," Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, a few nights ago, was presented with the David Livingstone centenary medal, although the honor for this achievement belongs largely to Colonel Candido Rondon, head of the Brazilian Telegraph Commission, whose expedition in the Matto Grosso wilderness gave to the world the first intimation that such a river existed. Let it be said, in justice to the former President of the United States, that he personally, openly, and frankly gives Colonel Rondon all the credit due. Colonel Rondon, however, only gave the world an intimation of the existence of the river, while Colonel Roosevelt wrote it in large and indelible letters across the map.

THE Lost Property Office, at Westminster, notifies the British public that it has in its possession two stockings full of Treasury notes found in a public carriage. It appears to have scandalized some people to think that there were still folk to be found who secreted their money in stockings. Money kept in that way has come to be figurative of miserliness, but after all a stocking is quite a handy receptacle for a cottager's savings, and it is quite as good as any other for carrying savings to the postoffice in support of the Exchequer. The great thing is that they should get there.

"CONSTANT READER" WANTS to know the name of "the man in the street," sometimes alluded to in editorials and other journalistic effusions. Well, Constant, his name might be John Smith, but it isn't. In fact, this mysterious personage has about as much of an existence as any other fabulous character, and yet he represents the sum total of mankind. His name might be called Legion.

IN POLITICS tactfulness counts for almost as much as it does in amusement catering. "I hear," said Colonel J. H. Haverly, speaking before the curtain on the night when Ellen Terry named and opened his Columbia Theater in Chicago, "that the critics complain about the acoustics. Let me say, right here, that I always accept their judgment, and that I'm going to New York next week, and if money can buy a set of acoustics to suit them, I shall have them placed wherever they say in this auditorium."

A CONSTITUENT wrote to Lieutenant-Governor Morgan, of Kansas, during the recent session of the Legislature of that State, indignantly protesting against the "bone-dry" bill then pending. "What will we do if this measure is passed," he asked, "in case of snake bite?" "I have yours," wrote the Lieutenant-Governor by return mail, "and I fully agree with you that the contingency to which you refer calls for earnest attention. Let me assure you that it will have my most serious thought. In fact, I am now considering a measure which is intended to prohibit snakes from biting."

THERE is something specially interesting about the establishment of summer time in Algeria, as recently decided on by the French Government. The picture of the Arab "wrapping his cloak around him and retiring with the sun" is still such a just view of the matter that it is likely summer time will come and go without much notice being taken of it. Algeria, however, is a part of France, and the nowadays so loyal Algerian will welcome a further bond of union, however little use he may make of it.

AMONGST the many changes in educational method at present "in the air" in the United Kingdom, as in many other countries, a special interest attaches to the proposal recently made by Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education. Mr. Fisher said that the universities might combine to devise special courses to be open to the Dominions and various other countries, including the United States. In the commonwealth of letters there should be opportunity for the fullest interchange. Projects calculated to achieve this end are always sure of a welcome from those who understand something of the vast possibilities for good which lie in the making wider of this common international meeting ground.

JUVENAL, who wrote in the First Century of this era, urged the poorer people of Rome to move into the country, where, for the same amount of rent which they paid in the city, a small place of residence could be bought, and they could be free from the dark and narrow quarters which they called home. Somehow this advice has a familiar sound in the Twentieth Century, and, what is more to the point, it is just as applicable now, and is just as sound as it was then.

IT MUST be a real pleasure to reside, and even a greater pleasure to comment upon local accommodations, in a city like St. Paul, Minn., where the street-car service has been complimented more than once lately by one of its leading newspapers, the Dispatch. It would appear, from the data in hand, that the St. Paul traction company not only makes an honest effort, which is unusual on the part of this particular form of public utility, but a successful effort, which is still more unusual, to convenience the public. Not the least among the pleasing features of the case is the generous appreciation of good service which the Dispatch displays. This is quite the proper thing for a newspaper. To grant praise freely to a public utility that strives to deserve the privileges it enjoys is as commendable as silence regarding a public utility that abuses its privileges is reprehensible.